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No. 7746.—VOL. L. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 15, 1890. Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENTS.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW by ROBERT BUCHANAN. Mr. TREE as LAROQUE and LUVERSAN. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Robson, Allan, Hargreaves, Tapping, Gurney, Harwood; Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.45, GOOD FOR NOTHING: Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. Pit Circle (unreserved) 2s. 6d. Gallery 1s.
MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW SATURDAY NEXT, and following Saturday at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)
THE DEAD HEART—A Story of the French Revolution: TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at Eight o'clock. Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—Lyceum.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.40, CASTE. (Last Nights.) Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. C. Brookfield, Mr. A. Elwood, and Mr. David James; Miss Lottie Venne, Miss Olga Brandon, Mrs. C. Poole. Preceded by, at 8, SUNSHINE. Doors open 7.45.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred Leslie, Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. Dalton Somers. Doors open at 7.30.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
Return of Mr. J. L. TOOLE for Series of Four Weeks' FAREWELL PERFORMANCES prior to his departure for Australia.
TO-NIGHT, at 8, THE DON (for three nights only), and (by special desire) DOMESTIC ECONOMY. At 7.30, WAITING CONSENT. Doors open at 7. Box-office open daily 10 to 6. SATURDAY NEXT, Two Special Performances, at 2 and 8, of UNCLE DICK'S DARLING. MONDAY NEXT (for Four Nights only) THE BUTLER and THE BIRTHPLACE OF PODGERS. THE BUNGALOW, by FRED. HORNER, THIS AFTERNOON.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
The safest Theatre in the world, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout by electricity.
LAST TEN NIGHTS. FINAL PERFORMANCE SATURDAY, Jan. 25.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, SWEET LAVENDER (672nd time). Mr. Edward Terry and powerful Company. Carriages at 11. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 107th Night. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Marius, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Theo. Balfour, M. Bode, H. Russell, James East, W. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.: Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliot, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.0. POLLY'S VENTURE at 7.15.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.)
THIS EVENING at 8. THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Messrs. Fred Thorne, T. B. Thalberg, C. Maude, F. Gillmore, J. S. Blythe, C. Harbury, F. Grove, O. Yorke, &c., and John Maclean; Mesdames Mary Collette, C. Owen, L. Bryer, &c., and Winifred Emery. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager Mr. F. R. BENSON.)
THIS DAY, at 2.30 and 8, overture 2.15 and 7 45, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music.—Messrs. S. Price, A. Brydone, F. R. Benson, H. Ross, G. M. Howard, H. Athol Forde, G. F. Black, G. R. Weir, S. Phillips, H. G. Tomkins, A. Grenville, O. Stuart; Mesdames M. Grey, A. Ferrar, Kate Rorke, F. R. Benson, G. Geraldine, M. Townsend, M. Woolgar Mellon, M. Mitchelmore.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.
TO-DAY at 2.30 and TO-NIGHT at 7.45, HENRY PETTITT and GEORGE R. SIMS powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, E. W. Gardiner, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Dalziel, E. Mayeur, E. Webster Lawson; Miss Fanny Brough, Mrs. Frank Huntley, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Frye) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HARE.)
THIS EVENING at eight, LA TOSCA. Mesdames Bernard Beere, Rose Leclercq, Bessie Hatton; Messrs. Lewis Waller, Herbert Waring, Sidney Brough, Gilbert Farquhar, Lawrance D'Orsay, C. Dodsworth, C. Hudson, F. H. Knight, F. Powell, R. Power, S. Pringle, R. Harding, and J. Forbes Robertson. Address applications for seats to Box-office, open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Doors open at 7.30 P.M. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. COMPTON.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. WILLARD and JOHN LART, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER.
THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Garden, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Royston Keith; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Agnes Verity, St. Ange, Eva Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.40. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. HENRY J. LESLIE.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Birdie Irving, Maud Holland, H. Coveney, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, Albert Christian, Frank M. Wood, and Arthur Williams.

COMEDY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 9 P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by JAMES ALBERY, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby, A. Boucicault, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Goldney, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone, 3,724.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
TO-NIGHT at 9, 153rd performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. F. Mervin, Mr. Fred Cape, Mr. A. Aynesworth, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. F. Farren, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Quinton; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.15, TO THE RESCUE, Mr. R. Boleyn, Mr. F. Farren, Miss F. Wood and Mrs. Phelps.
NOTICE.—SPECIAL MATINEE of AUNT JACK SATURDAY NEXT, January 18. Doors open 2, commence at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mons. C. D. MARIUS.)
TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD, with New and Popular Music, arranged by JOHN CROOK. Preceded, at 8.15, by LA ROSE D'AUVERGNE, by OFFENBACH, and a Comedietta, at 7.30, IN THE EXPRESS. Messrs. Albert Chevalier, Joseph Tapley, George Sinclair, George Capel, Harry Grattan, W. Warde, R. V. Shone, and Julian Cross; Mesdames Marie Linden, Minnie Byron, Violet Evelyn, Henriette Polak, Amelia Gruhn, Maria Davis, Isabel Ellissen, &c. Conductor, Mr. JOHN CROOK. Produced by Mons. MARIUS. Doors open 7.15. Box plan now open. Business Manager, Mr. R. D'ALBERTSON. EVERY DAY at 2.30, the Christmas Edition of "THE BELLES OF THE VILLAGE," new songs, new dances, new effects, new scenes, introducing an old-fashioned Harlequinade and Fairy Ballet. Produced by Mons. C. D. MARIUS. Doors open 2 o'clock. Box plan open daily. Children Half-price.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "OUR ARMY AND NAVY," at 10.20. Signorina Bessone; Mdlles. Saracco, Marie, Thurgate, and Spotti, and Signor De Vicenti. Varieties by Herr SANDOW (the modern Hercules) and Professor Attila, Bibb and Bobb, the Torikata Troupe, Wingfield's Performing Dogs, Harry Anderson, Harry Freeman, the Almonti Troupe, Florrie Gallimore, Marie Lloyd, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.30 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets. At 9.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.30, A DREAM OF WEALTH, by M. KATTI LANNER. Music by M. LEOPOLD WENZEL. Mdlles. Palladino and Bettina de Sorti, Signor Albertieri and Signorina Malvina Cavalazzi. Grand Variety Entertainment. At 10, Miss Amy Roselle will realize (in character) Lord Tennyson's Dramatic Poem "RIZPAH." Exclusive engagement and first appearance of Mdlle. VANONI TO-NIGHT. No free list.

ROYAL, Holborn.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Special engagement of Lockhart's performing Elephants. G. H. Macdermott, the popular actor and vocalist; Lydia Yeamans, queen of song; Bibb and Bobby the funny Continental clowns; the Mannons, in a novel musical absurdity; Yosituro, the wonderful Jap; Marie Lloyd, serio and danseuse; the Brantfords, American variety artists; Ottaway and Pepper; Abe Daniels, musical clown; Lieut. Travis, the premier ventriloquist of the world: Jesse Phillips, Dora Fielding, Arthur Tinsley, and others.
EVENINGS at 7.30; SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £2 2s.

IN PRAISE OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

A DAY or two ago we received the following somewhat curious request from Scotland:—

> The Tories are quoting some passages from the *P.M.G.* as if you had denounced the London County Council. They are using these in the Lanarkshire County Council election just now. Would you oblige by giving us one or two quotations approving the London County Council? I've seen such often in the *P.M.G.*

Of course our correspondent has. Certainly from time to time we have spoken as the candid friend, and have not shrunk from pointing out what we considered the mistaken policy of gerrymandering. But certainly, also, we have never been actuated by anything but good wishes for the future of the County Council as the Parliament of London, and certainly we should regret to see that Parliament shaping its destiny on any but "Progressive" lines.

For the benefit, therefore, of our correspondent in Lanarkshire, let us say a few words in praise of the London County Council, which resumed its business in an interesting sitting yesterday. In the first place, the County Council has deserved well for what it has not done. The Liberals upon it are, as everybody knows, nearly two to one as compared with the Tories, and many members of the Liberal majority are men of strongly Radical views. But we are not aware that any terrible or dangerous thing has been done, or that many such things have even been proposed. Office and responsibility have had as sobering an effect in the London County Council as they will have some day in Ireland. As for the *personnel* of the Council, there was on one occasion some faint suspicion of jobbery and nepotism; but to the credit of the Council, be it said, the thing was no sooner discovered than it was nipped in the bud. Meanwhile the humdrum administrative work of the Council has been carried out with steady zeal; but apart from this, which was the least that could be expected, the County Council has done good service, we think, by bringing great questions to the front, and compelling public attention to them. Take the "betterment" question, for instance. The Council has most absurdly been criticised, in this matter and in others like it, for meddling in what does not concern it, as if it were not open to every public body to obtain increased parliamentary powers, if it can, and as if the cost of improvements were not intimately concerned with their construction! The County Council is as alive as was its predecessor to the desirability of Metropolitan improvements; but it is entirely right in saying that before further improvements are carried out, the question of making those who chiefly benefit contribute to the cost should be fully considered. Whether a special "betterment" rate, or the general taxation of ground values, be the true solution, is another matter: the great thing is to drive the question to the front. Another question, less important perhaps than this, but of considerable interest, was raised by Alderman FLEMING WILLIAMS'S motion about Mr. STANLEY yesterday. Mr. WILLIAMS seems to us to have been subjected to a great deal of uncalled-for ridicule for what was a perfectly reasonable proposition. Mr. STANLEY, he said, deserved a welcome from the people of London, and the County Council was the only body which could properly speak in their name. This is perfectly true. But, says the *Times*, the County Council could at most only give Mr. STANLEY a tea-party, and a tea-party smells strongly of Little Peddlington. This also is true, but Mr. FLEMING WILLIAMS did well to bring out the incongruity of the position. As for what the *Times* goes on to say about the City Corporation being "representative of those elements in society whose welcome a man of Mr. STANLEY'S temperament and experiences is likely to prize," whereas the County Council is only "elected:" that, of course, is absurd; it is the old Tory stuff and nonsense about the "representative" character of the House of Lords in another guise. The City Fathers are representative of nobody but themselves, or at most of a handful of City voters. In another sense, indeed, they "represent" turtle and champagne, whereas the County Council represents only an illuminated address, but we do not suppose this distinction is what the *Times* had in view. The question, however, is whether the turtle and champagne ought not to migrate to Spring-gardens, or, rather, whether the County Council ought not to go to the Mansion House. It is the natural arrangement. The Chairman of the County Council—which is the Corporation of the new London—ought, on the good Conservative principle of preserving as much continuity as possible, to be the Lord Mayor of the old Corporation. Even "a man of Mr. STANLEY'S temperament and experiences" need not feel that he was losing caste by being welcomed by Lord ROSEBERY instead of by Sir HENRY ISAACS. This is the natural line of development; and whatever else may come of it, Mr. FLEMING WILLIAMS'S motion was useful in calling attention to the incongruity of the dual system at present existing on sufferance.

POETS AND PHOTOS.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. HAY CAMERON.

IN Mr. Cameron's studio in Mortimer-street, I found myself (writes a representative) seated opposite two splendid portraits of two widely different men—old Professor Owen and the General of the Jesuits. Each was the work of that clever young artist, Mr. Thaddeus, who so delighted Mr. Gladstone, and they were there to be reproduced by Mr. Cameron, an Oxford man, and the son of the celebrated Mrs. Julia Cameron, the great lady art photographer. Around me were the finest known likenesses of Tennyson, Browning, Sir Henry Taylor, Longfellow, Aubrey de Vere the Irish poet, Sir John Herschel, Carlyle, and many others. The prevailing impression produced on my mind was that rather of poetry than photography, an impression greatly heightened by the absolute simplicity of the very charming but unprofessional appearance of my surroundings.

"I should much like," I began, "to hear, Mr. Cameron, about your mother. Was she quite untaught?"—"Quite," was his reply. "She never had any lessons, although the process was infinitely more difficult than it is now. Thirty years ago my sister sent her a camera, and she at once plunged *in medias res*. She turned the coalhouse into a dark room, and the fowlhouse became her studio, and every one in Freshwater her devoted allies. There in that tiny little studio sat, I really do believe, the greatest men of the day. Sir Henry Taylor, 'Philip Van Artevelde,' you know, spent half his time posing there. At one time he would be a king with the kitchen poker in his hand as a sceptre, another day he would be Friar Lawrence with Juliet, or Prospero with Miranda; there was no end to his good nature; he would do anything for my mother, but then I think any one would—they never could refuse her."

"Tennyson himself," continued Mr. Cameron, "who lived almost next door, was constantly being inveigled into that glass house, and he never refused, but, good-naturedly growling, he would go in there and sit till told he was wanted no longer. One day my mother took a splendid likeness of him in profile, which he himself called 'the dirty monk.' It is a fit representation of Isaiah or of Jeremiah, and indeed Sir Henry Taylor said the picture was as fine as the poet's finest poem. One day, a great day in our annals, Tennyson brought in Longfellow to be done likewise, and he helped to pose the American himself. It was quite historical. But old Sir Henry was ever the great friend of my mother and our childhood. I can well remember his calling my brother to him and saying in his pompous manner, 'Here, boy, here is a whip for you; take it and use it with justice and mercy.' And again," continued Mr. Cameron, "I must recall my dear mother's pilgrimage to her old friend Sir John Herschel, the Astronomer Royal, who was himself an accomplished photographer. With a little cart and apparatus all complete she suddenly arrived gipsy fashion at his gate one day and took the old gentleman just as he was, and he was so delighted with the portrait that he wrote to her, 'The portrait of old paterfamilias in his black cap is the climax of photographic art and beats all I have ever seen.' You know her portraits, I suppose?"

"Oh, well," I replied, "and I have spent many a delightful half-hour at Brockenhurst station in that waiting-room looking at her work."—"Ah! yes, it was there she met my brother on his return from Ceylon, and she presented all those pictures to the station in remembrance of the joyful day. Carlyle, too, my mother took. By-the-by, people so often say he was surly; we never think so. One day he was riding by our house in London and my mother called to him, but he did not hear her. A boy ran after him, and, instead of being cross, he tipped him, came back at once to my mother with the most courtly of bows, and was photographed then and there." Of each of these great ones Mr. Cameron showed me a photograph. "That is one of Ellen Terry. She frequently comes flying in here with her son, and sits about on the stairs quite at home, helps to pose her son, indeed sometimes does all herself. She is always charming, and she is a great friend of all of us here. She and our dear old assistant, my old nurse, 'Little E' we call her, are fast chums; here is a note she sent me a few days ago: 'Don't forget to give my love, dear Henry, to little E from big E.' By-the-by, my partner Mr. Smith and I want you to give all credit to our dear old assistant. No one

ART NOTES

Thanks to the representations of the Duke of Devonshire, the Queen has "granted and commanded" that the title of "Royal" shall be adopted by the Crown Derby Porcelain Company, thus placing the famous old firm on a level, so far as official recognition is concerned, with the Worcester Company.

* * * * *

Admirers of the works of Stothard—and who are not?—will be interested to hear that an admirable collection, complete and well arranged, is in the market. I understand that it would have been acquired by the British Museum had the print-room not already been furnished with a fairly complete set. They are the property of Mrs. Frost, the widow of the late Royal Academician, who, when age had silvered his head, was popularly known as Hoar-Frost.

* * * * *

It will be remembered that a few days since the discovery of "a lost picture by Correggio" was reported in the daily press—a statement that created a good deal of interest in consequence of the number of works by that artist that have from time to time been lost and found. For example, a picture of the "Magdalen" doing penance in a dark cave was referred to by Veronica Gambara in a letter dated 1528—a picture that, so far as I am aware, has never been seen or referred to from the time of the artist's death to the present day. Then, again, a number of his cartoons for the cathedral of Parma were discovered in the early part of the century in a garret in that city—works which were later on transferred to the British Museum. The certificate of Signor Malatesta, the artist of Modena, as to the new work was recently telegraphed over, and that gentleman now confirms it in the following letter:—

* * * * *

"The favourable judgment on the picture representing San Giovanni Battista which I have expressed, and wherein I have discussed the chief characteristics, both of drawing and colour, peculiar to Correggio, sets forth the grounds on which I am disposed to regard the work as an original one of that master. My opinion, of course, was necessarily given from the purely artistic point of view, as was also the still more sympathetic one of Professor Barilli, of Parma. The picture, in my judgment, and that of certain expert critics, is of the greatest importance, and may be identified as the well-known lost work through the historical documents referring to the picture which have been quoted in the biographies of Allegri. As I have not these documents by me, and do not recollect the exact references, I would recommend you to communicate with Signor Cattini, who was the fortunate discoverer of this highly important work, and who has at hand the documents that confirm, from the historical side, our own artistic conclusions.

This picture of St. John, which is said to be executed in Correggio's first manner, was discovered by the aforenamed gentleman in the possession of a poor man in Correggio, from whom he secured it for a small sum. It must not be confounded, of course, with the fresco of St. John the Evangelist, which is over the doorway of the church of that name in Parma, and which, contrary to the newly-found picture, represents a seated figure.

* * * * *

The photographs of Sandow which have been issued in a set of four by Mr. Van der Weyde are no less interesting to the artist than to the student of anatomy and physiology. Yet while of great use to the young student in determining the exact position of various muscles which in the frames of more commonplace mortals than this extraordinary athlete are more or less invisible, they possess the drawbacks of exaggeration. In fact, pictorially considered, they remind one of the men in Bandinelli's pictures rather than of the higher ideals of manly beauty. On this subject the first artistic authority in England has written to a friend:—"The photographs are interesting, of course; but I need not say that such excessive and one-sided developments are, on a high standard of beauty, far from admirable. The arm in itself, however, appears to be a very fine one."

* * * * *

So the Earl of Carlisle, following the example of the Duke of Hamilton, is beginning to sell his art treasures: that is to say, that he has disposed to the Duc d'Aumale of the collection of French portraits of the sixteenth century that have for years past found a home in Castle Howard. These portraits, some three hundred in number, it is said are chiefly from the pencil of Janet, and were retained by the present Earl's predecessor when the Orleans Gallery was bought by him, the Duke of Bridgewater, and Lord Stafford, nearly a hundred years ago. Now that Clouet's work is finding its way back to France, we may be certain that it will never return, as it is the intention of the purchaser to place them in his château of Chantilly, that he destines with all its treasures for the Institut de France.

* * * * *

The accounts of the "Société des Artistes" in Paris, which have been presented by the treasurer, are disclosed in an elaborate balance-sheet to September of last year, the total of the sums dealt with amounting to £36,000. The most important point to be noticed is the falling off of the takings of the last Salon of £5,600, being £5,270 for entrances and £330 for catalogues. Who knows what may happen next year if two Salons are established and enter into competition?

else in London does the work she does. Yes, that Madonna face and pose of Mary Anderson is much liked. I believe I am the only photographer she ever asked to take her. I was only too glad to do so. She has such a perfect face for what I may term the 'ideal' in our art.

"That is a curious and effective portrait I took of Mr. Watts engaged upon his great equestrian statue. But here," said Mr. Cameron, "is one of my gems, and you can take it for reproduction in your paper, if you like; it has never been published." With grave delight I gazed upon this photograph, exquisitely tender and sympathetic, of Lord and Lady Tennyson seated upon a sofa at their house in Aldworth, while their son, Hallam, the joy of their declining years, leans over behind them. It is said to be the only time Lady Tennyson has allowed herself to be taken. (A reproduction of this photograph will appear in this week's *Pall Mall Budget*; the following rough sketch gives an outline of the "composition.")



LORD AND LADY TENNYSON, AND THE HON. HALLAM TENNYSON.

Before I left, Mr. Cameron drew my attention to the portraits of a number of handsome boys, and I noticed how specially effective these pictures were, for there is no adventitious element in any one of them. Each curly head stands out clear and soft, and full of life and energy against a perfectly plain background. As I left, Mr. Cameron told me that one of his most frequent visitors, and indeed the first person he ever photographed there, was poor Pellegrini, the much lamented caricature artist of *Vanity Fair*.

THE COMING MUSICAL SEASON.

THE musical season of 1890 already promises to be a fairly busy one, but the tide of events gains volume as it flows, and, allowing for the miscellaneous concerts that are always with us, there should be hardly an evening, except during the short Easter recess, from the end of January until well into the "dog days" on which some concert or concerts will not be given. So far as present arrangements indicate the season of 1890 will be remarkable rather for the absence of popular favourites than for any great accession to the ranks of musical artistes. Mr. Santley is not expected home for some long time, Mr. Edward Lloyd sails for the United States on March 15, Sir Charles and Lady Hallé set out for Australia on April 4, and Signor Tamagno goes to South America on the termination of his present tour in the United States with Mr. Abbey. Mdme. Patti, Mdme. Albani, Mdme. Valda, and Mdme. Nordica are under contract to remain in the United States until the early summer.

Mr. Harris will open his third season of Royal Italian opera at Covent Garden some time in May. M. Lassalle has been re-engaged by him, and the brunt of the work will fall, as last year, upon the brothers De Reszke. The most important novelty promised is the Italian version of "Tristan und Isolde." M. Mayer also proposes to open Her Majesty's Theatre with Italian opera about the same time. Nothing is at present known of his intentions, except that Signor Faccio and the orchestra of La Scala have been engaged. No operatic experiments by Mr. Mapleson are yet spoken of.

In the absence of any permanent orchestra in the metropolis, the gap will be very well filled by Sir Charles Hallé's Manchester Band, by the London Symphony Concerts, the Philharmonic Concerts, the Richter Concerts, and by Mr. Manns's Crystal Palace orchestra. Sir Charles Hallé will give the third of his orchestral concerts on January 24, and the last on February 7. The leading feature of the first of these will be the instrumental portions of Berlioz's "Romeo et Juliette," and that of the latter will be Grieg's "Peer Gynt" suite which the composer conducted himself at a Philharmonic concert last year. Mr. Henschel's symphony concerts will be resumed on January 23, and continued on February 6 and 20. A new "symphonic poem" by the Anglo-Dutch composer, Ferdinand Praeger, will be heard for the first time on January 23rd. Mr. Cowen will again conduct the Philharmonic concerts, the first of which is down for March 13, and the last for June 21. The orchestral novelties will include works by Mr. Goring Thomas, Mr. Fredk. Cliffe, and M. Peter Benoit, the composer of "Lucifer;" a symphony by Antonin Dvorák, conducted by the composer, a Venetian suite by Signor Mancinelli, and an orchestral suite by M. Moszkowsky. Dr. Richter's concerts commence on May 12, and close on July 14. The programmes will be drawn up on familiar lines, and will include the usual copious extracts from Wagner's works. Mr. Manns's Crystal Palace concerts will extend from February 8 to April 26. The novelties promised are very numerous, the more important of them being Mr. Hamish MacCunn's cantata, "Bonny Kilmeny," Mr. Couldery's overture, "To the Memory of a Hero," Mr. Fredk. Lamond's symphony in A, Mr. German's overture to "Richard III.," Dr. "Westminster" Bridge's setting of Mr. Gladstone's Latin version of Toplady's "Rock of Ages," a pianoforte concerto by Rosenheim, and Goldmark's "Im frühling" overture.

In the absence of any news of the Bach Choir, and owing to the collapse of the Novello Oratorio Choir, the only great choral society—if we except the excellent South Hackney Choral Society—that is giving a series of concerts in London this season, is the Royal Choral Society. Mr. Barnby recommences his season with a performance of "Elijah" on the 22nd of this month. Gounod's "Redemption" will be given on February 14; Dr. A. C. Mackenzie's "Dream of Jubal" and "Cottar's Saturday Night" on March 5; "Israel in Egypt" on March 26, the "Messiah" on Good Friday, as usual, and the season will be brought to a close by "The Golden Legend" on April 23. The Mendelssohn Festival at the Crystal Palace, which was hinted at some time ago, is not expected to take place this year.

The Monday and Saturday Popular Concerts, at which Joachim is expected on February 17, will continue without intermission until March 31. The Ballad Concerts will be held, generally on Wednesdays, each week until 17th March.

Of the more important amateur societies, the Westminster Orchestral Society hold their next concert on the 18th, a grand ladies' night being fixed for the 22nd inst., and the third orchestral soirée for February 13. The Royal Amateur Orchestral Society will give a concert at St. James's Hall on February 8, the Stock Exchange Orchestral Society one at the same place on February 18, and the Strolling Players' big concert will be held there on February 22. March 3 is fixed for the ladies' night of the "Owl" Club, the Magpie Minstrels will soon be in full song, the Lyric Club variety entertainment will be given on May 8, and the Meistersingers' new season of concerts will open about the middle of next month.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

There are again vacancies on the County Council, two aldermen—Mr. Beaufoy, M.P., and Mr. Hope Morley—having yesterday sent in their resignations. There is little doubt that one of these vacancies will, as we hinted a week or two ago, be filled by the election of Professor Stuart. In view of the many taxation schemes before the Council, could not Mr. Fletcher Moulton, Q.C.—whose little work on ground values should be in every Councillor's hand—be persuaded to fill the other vacancy?

We are glad to see that a stand has at last been made against the incursions of perjury in the Divorce Court. The cabman Winser, who swore in support of Mr. Thirkettle's recent petition, was yesterday found guilty of perjury and sentenced at the Old Bailey to twelve months' hard labour. The Divorce Court has for so long been regarded as a kind of sanctuary for perjurers, that this sentence on Winser will be very salutary. But the man did not, presumably, perjure himself out of his own head and for nothing. The suborner should always be placed in the dock alongside of the perjurer.

Politicians so seldom learn wisdom from experience that we congratulate Sir Edward Clarke all the more on his good sense in refusing to touch the *Times'* brief in the Pigott case. The position of advocate for Pigott's paymasters would obviously be inconsistent with Ministerial impartiality; for though the lawyers were to quibble till doomsday, no amount of hairsplitting would divide a human being into two water-tight compartments. Sir Edward Clarke has recognized this fact, and he has done well. The only unfortunate thing for the Government is that the abstention of their Law Officers now is a tacit condemnation of the Attorney-General's acceptance of the *Times'* brief before.

Mr. Parnell's Tenants' Relief Bill of 1886 was introduced, said Mr. T. W. Russell at Nottingham yesterday, "for the purpose of being defeated." In his anxiety to impute motives (which he cannot prove), Mr. Russell does not perceive how his story tells (in a way which can be proved) against himself and his friends. When a bill is brought in "for the purpose of being defeated," it is drawn of course on extreme and impracticable lines. But was that the case with Mr. Parnell's bill in 1886? On the contrary, Mr. Russell, following Mr. Balfour's singularly tactless lead on this subject, alleged nothing against the bill last night so much as its extreme moderation. "It would not," he said, "have affected a quarter of the tenants of Ireland, and on not one of the campaigned estates would it have given better terms than the landlords offered and the tenants refused." Then why, in the name of all that is sensible, did Mr. Russell's party throw the bill out?

New Zealand has made short work of its new Governor's Toryism. Lord Onslow went out an anti-Home Ruler. He has already found salvation. Speaking at a banquet held at Dunedin in connection with the Exhibition, he said:—

> I fervently pray that we may be witnessing to-day the opening scenes in a great drama, the final tableaux of which shall present that great Empire united into one homogeneous whole, *every part* of which shall be possessed of its own autonomy.

And so say all of us, who are federationists and Home Rulers. "One homogeneous whole" is the end to which we all look; local autonomy "for every part" is the means towards that end and the condition of it.

The Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung*, which, alike from its venerable age and its undiminished intellectual power, merits to be called the "grand old newspaper," publishes a glowing eulogy upon our Grand Old Man. "No English statesman of our century," it rightly says, "has so undeniably impressed his own personal stamp upon his fatherland as this great old man." But it makes an egregious mistake in putting him into the English aristocracy as "William von Gladstone." It is hard for a German to understand how a man can have held for so long so prominent a place in the service of the State and still remain without a "Von" between his Christian name and his surname. It is equally wide of the mark when it says that it is "the custom of the English notables, when they spend Sunday in the country, to read the Bible in the church." Fancy Lord Melbourne or Lord Palmerston, or even Sir Robert Peel or Lord John Russell, having set the example to Mr. Gladstone in this particular.

Although it has no power under the Local Government Act to spend money upon the subject, the London County Council unmistakably expressed its approval yesterday of a Labour Bureau for London. By this time there can surely be little doubt as to the desirability of such an institution, though much dispute would undoubtedly arise as to whether it should be worked by the municipality or by voluntary effort. Here in London the labour question is intensely aggravated by the fact that there is no recognized labour market in the shape of an unemployed registry. Mr. Morley's "more tragic figure than Hamlet, a workman seeking work he cannot find," is often in that position, not because there is no work for him to do, but because he does not know just the right place to go for it. There are few more dismal things in all the weariness of London than the heartbreaking daily 'round which the unemployed man has to go from shop to shop, from factory to factory, meeting in response to his "Any chance of a job?" a series of rebuffs enough to kill the spirit of a man. While it is evident that a Labour Bureau would not make work for him where no work was vacant, it would at least save all this needless weariness, and would let him know when and where to go, without breaking his heart in the aimless wandering of chance inquiry.

Japanese treaty revision will probably continue for some time to come in a state of suspended animation. When Count Okuma, a masterful statesman, championed the revision cause he did so with the full consciousness that it would either make or mar him. Success attended his negotiations with the United States, Germany, Russia, and Italy, revised treaties being signed of a somewhat similar character to that concluded with Mexico for the first time in 1888. Then the rift within the lute appeared which was by-and-by to make the music mute. A clause of the new Constitution was construed by a reactionary party as forbidding the placing of foreign judges upon the Japanese Appeal Bench, a safeguard which the signatory Powers, as consular jurisdiction, &c., was to be abolished, naturally insisted upon. Opposition was also raised to the possession by foreigners of real estate in Japan.

Reports then came from Japan stating that an unsuccessful attempt had been made upon the life of Count Okuma, and that the Minister for Foreign Affairs had resigned, being succeeded by a nonentity. General Count Yamagata—who was recently in London, and was interviewed in these columns—was appointed Prime Minister, but it is to be feared that his policy is that of a "devil dodger." So it seems, after all, that the dilatoriness of the British Government in treating with Japan has not been altogether disadvantageous. It is improbable now that the revised treaties will be put into force, as was originally intended, next month; but if they are, Lord Salisbury has no time to waste, for champion as the British Government has been of the most-favoured-nation clause, now repudiated by the Japanese, the interests of our fellow subjects in the Mikado's kingdom must not be neglected.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"EGAL" AND "TWO GALS."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your last paragraph of "To-day's Tittle Tattle" you doubt a story which appears to have been inaccurately given by M. Paul Blouet. Had it been accurately given you would probably have believed it. The late M. Gustave Masson, of Harrow School, told me, a few months before his death, several amusing stories of his Harrow pupils. Among them was this, that on one occasion he asked his French class—"What is the plural of égal?" After a short pause one of the younger ones, with a mischievous look in his eyes, answered, "Two gals." It was the play on the second syllable of the French word which amused Masson, who was on such splendid terms with his pupils that they never lost an opportunity of a little fun with him. In fact, it was probably the wonderful boyishness of the teacher that suggested the answer to the pupil. It is a matter for great regret that Masson did not leave us in permanent form the anecdotes he was able to tell of his experiences with pupils.—Yours truly,

WALTER H. HOWE.

Pine Wood, North-hill-road, Highgate, N., Jan. 10.

THE SUPPOSED SHAKSPEAREAN TABLE.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—The *P.M.G.*, in noticing the discovery of a supposed Shakspearean table, states that the initials "J. W." appear thereon. I beg to suggest that these initials may be those of John Ward, the leader of the company of players, who played in Warwickshire about the middle, I think, of the last century. This John Ward *re-erected* the monument to the poet in Stratford Church, originally erected by the poet's daughter. Charles Knight mentions this re-erection, and John Ward, whose daughter was mother to *the* Kembles, was a great lover of Shakspeare, as I can testify from letters I read in my youth (now, alas! decades ago). The letters and papers of the Wards and Kembles came into my possession. My wife, a farmer's daughter, desiring to possess the well-made trunk in which my treasures were guarded, one fatal day turned out and burnt "all that fodder." Thus Shakspearean and other memorials are lessened, and I lost, through a lack of reverence for time-worn letters and papers, interesting family documents, with the value of which my mother, a grand-daughter of one John Ward, the daughter of another John Ward, and the cousin of *the* Kembles, had made me fully acquainted. It may be interesting to state there is living a first cousin of the Kembles, a lady who, at an age I will not attempt to guess, will sing a Spanish song and dance a Spanish dance. She told me that when young she was invited by the Kembles to join the stage. She married, and has been four times across the Spanish Main; saw many pronunciamentos in Mexico city, and is now settled down with grandchildren.—Yours obediently,

J. W.

36, *Barrington-road, Brixton, S.W., Jan.* 6.

PROFESSOR MURRAY AND MR. PARNELL.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—A few days ago the *Pall Mall Gazette* quoted from a speech of Professor Murray about Mr. Parnell. Personally I have never admired the fashion or the spirit of the Irish leading. I have seen in it the same deep taint that I see in the modern Liberal party, as a party. Irish patriots have been manufactured wholesale at the price of 20 to 30 per cent.—or whatever the percentage may be—of reduced rents; just as modern Radicals are manufactured at the price of free education, taxation of land, and the promise of State services at the cost of owners of property. In neither case do I believe the product worth the producing. Having said this, and having separated myself from admiration of Mr. Parnell's leading, I wish to protest most strongly against Professor Murray's manner of speaking about Mr. Parnell. It breathes that deep unconscious hypocrisy which pervades almost all of us in this matter; especially those who, with a very slight knowledge or understanding of their own human nature, proceed to denounce their fellow men. Men safely moored in the haven of marriage sit in sublime judgment upon those who are moved by their passions in the irregular and unhappy ways that lie outside marriage. Do not think I am upholding the state of no marriage as against the state of marriage. I deeply reverence the state of true marriage—by which I mean the faithful continuous attachment of two people to each other, without any legal restraint to perpetuate that attachment, when its inner life has departed—but I say that this true marriage is the concern of the two people themselves, and not the concern of the world outside them. It always seems to me a deep unconscious hypocrisy on the part of the happily married people when they revile either the transgressions of the unmarried or a transgression such as that of which Mr. Parnell is accused. I am not minimizing these transgressions. They are generally sins against one's own sense of honour and truth and constancy; they are departures from high ideals; they are acts of high treason against one's own happiness and the happiness of those involved; but I deny utterly they are the concern of the outside world, and it is just as impertinent of Professor Murray to comment upon Mr. Parnell's relations with Mrs. O'Shea, in the high tragic line of a betrayed Ireland, as it would be impertinent for me to comment publicly upon his ill-natured treatment of his wife or his severity towards his children—if he is married, and if I had any reason to believe in either of these things, which most certainly I have not—as obstacles to our confidence in him as a trustworthy Liberal or a trustworthy Conservative.

A great deal of this kind of talk comes from the shallow soil in which Liberal principles of the present day are grown. Women are to vote, to be lawyers, doctors, and so forth; but they are not to be treated as the real owners, with all the consequences, of their own selves. The modern Liberal, in this respect, is often like the Paris husband, who buys a revolver for twenty francs and dramatically shoots his wife, if she has betrayed him, amidst the half-suppressed applause of other Paris husbands. A sense of property in the wife—joined, of course, in France to the intense *amour propre* or vanity that has been injured—is at the bottom of the shooting, just as with us it is at the bottom of that foul creation the divorce court and its money damages. No fouler institution was ever invented; and its existence drags on, to our deep shame, just because we have not the courage frankly to say that the sexual relations of husband and wife, or those who live together, concern their own selves, and do not concern the prying, gloating, self-righteous, and intensely untruthful world outside them.

What Mr. Parnell was as a political leader, that he remains to-day. His faults are not increased; his virtues as leader are not diminished. That he may or may not have sinned against a woman's happiness and self-respect, and against his own happiness and self-respect, are matters that affect him and her, and not his political followers. If the Irish party allow him to be cast on one side—if they allow him to be sacrificed to Catholic jealousies—they will indeed barb the saying, that has been more than once pointed against them, that they cannot be well served, because they betray their leaders.—I am, very faithfully,

AUBERON HERBERT.

Old House, Ringwood, Jan. 7.

INFLUENZA; RELAPSE PREVENTED.—Avoid chill by wearing the Jaeger Warm Woollen Clothing, guaranteed pure by Trade Mark containing Dr. Jaeger's Portrait.—Descriptive List free. London depots: 3 and 4 Princes-street, Cavendish-square, W.; 456, West Strand (opposite Grand Hotel); 85 and 86, Cheapside; 158, Fenchurch-street; 42 and 43, Fore-street (close to Moorgate-street Station).

AMBULANCE WORK IN LONDON.

I.—IN CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

A CHAT WITH MR. A. C. SCOVELL.

At last public ambulances are at the disposal of all sufferers from infectious disorders. By persevering pressure upon the Local Government Board, the Metropolitan Asylums Board have obtained, through Mr. Ritchie, the necessary Parliamentary powers. A representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* called upon Mr. Augustus C. Scovell, chairman of the Ambulance Committee.

Mr. Scovell related the events leading up to the present position of affairs. He said that the number of patients suffering from infectious diseases admitted to the Board's hospitals increased enormously when it was known that only medical certificates were necessary for them, and no longer receiving officers' orders. The new Poor Law provides that the guardians of a parish may recover the cost of maintaining a non-pauper in the hospitals in a county court, but this has not yet been done. But what has apparently pleased Mr. Scovell more than aught else, the Board have now permission to lend their ambulances to people who wish to be removed from one house to another. For instance, Tommy has the measles, and it is desirable to remove him from his home, where many children be, to his grandmother's or to his maiden aunt's. Or, maybe, Tommy is at school, and the master wants him to be removed to a sanatorium. Under the old régime the parties were put to the inconvenience of hiring a cab, and this the Asylums Board thinks should be made illegal in such cases.

"The disinfection of cabs," said Mr. Scovell, "is a costly farce. It is an impossibility. Our ambulances are built on purpose that they may be thoroughly disinfected. The disinfecting system employed by us differs according to the disease, but I believe all are thoroughly efficient. If you want to be removed from one house to another, the ambulance authorities are rung up and a carriage is sent you. A stretcher is taken up to your bedside, whence you are carried to the conveyance. The ambulances are manned by two persons, mostly belonging to the Army Service Corps, The drivers are not allowed to loiter, or visit any public-houses *en route*. The attendants take the same precautions as doctors do after having visited a fever patient. If you are to be taken to one of our hospitals a nurse comes too, and takes entire charge of you. That is to prevent your friends running any risk in having to accompany you to the hospital. We do not feel able to send nurses in other cases. Our charge will be five shillings for the whole "job," and one shilling a mile outside the four-mile radius. But this fee—if it is found to be advisable—will be remitted. We do not want to prevent any persons, however poor, from being able to avail themselves of our ambulances."

"How many stations have you?"—"Three. One is at Brooksby's-walk, Homerton, N.E.; another at New-cross-road, near the Old Kent-road railway station; and the third at Seagrave-road, Fulham. No; we don't want more, as each to a certain degree is a centre of infection. At every station there should be twenty men and twenty horses. Now I will give you some figures. During 1888 5,114 fever and small-pox patients were removed from their homes to the Board's hospitals. The average length of journey of the fever patients did not exceed 3½ miles. The first removals of persons suffering from diphtheria took place on October 23, last year, and from that date to the end of the year ninety-six persons were removed. Our steamers conveyed 847 patients and other passengers to and from the hospital ships—which you no doubt know—at Long Reach, running collectively a distance of 5,090 miles. The cost of the ambulance services for the year was nearly £13,000. If people only knew as much about persons suffering from infectious diseases being carried in cabs as we do, there would be a public outcry. Even now many patients are brought to our hospitals in common vehicles."

"What steps do you intend to take to advertise the existence of the Board's ambulances?"—"In a few days all London will be placarded with notices, and copies of these will be sent to medical men and public officers."

"One word more, Mr. Scovell. What is an 'infectious disease'?"—"Any specified in the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889'—small-pox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlatina or scarlet-fever, and the fevers known as typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued or puerperal, and measles."

II.—IN CASES OF ACCIDENT.

A CHAT WITH SIR V. H. B. KENNETT-BARRINGTON.

Sir Vincent Kennett-Barrington has had immense experience of ambulance work both at the seat of war and at home in the times of pipping peace. He is chairman of the Statistical Committee of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and a representative button-holed him as he was about to attend a committee meeting, and asked him for the latest news concerning the St. John Ambulance Association:

"Let me tell you first," said Sir Vincent, "the objects of the association. They are four: 1st, instruction in first aid to the injured; 2nd, instruction to women in home nursing; 3rd, the distribution of ambulance materials in industrial centres; and 4th, the establishment of ambulance brigades. In the last ten years half a million persons have been instructed, and 170,000 of these gained certificates after examination. The metropolis is divided into twelve districts, and embraces 'Greater London.' I can speak to the progress made by two of the largest districts—that of the City and that of Hyde Park—for I am chairman of both. Since the formation of the City branch in 1880, 7,221 persons have passed through a course of instruction, and of these 5,614 obtained certificates; while in the Hyde Park centre, during the same period, 13,964 persons were instructed, and 9,093 were awarded certificates."

"But what about ambulances? Have you many? and if so, where are they stationed?"—"The Invalid Transport Corps is a most important branch of the work of the association (which is now known as the Ambulance Department of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England), and is organized by Mr. John Furley. The headquarters, of course, are at St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell. Last year the horse ambulances made 380 journeys, of which 77 were taken out-of-town in the provinces. Our attention has been so absorbed in the class instruction that the ambulance stations belonging to the association are not so numerous as they should be. But we have, or are about to have, stations at Ludgate-circus, Burlington Hall, Y.M.C.A., Aldersgate-street, the People's Palace, Little Britain, and St. Paul's-churchyard. Then our ambulances attend such places as the various exhibitions, the Royal Military Tournament, the Royal Agricultural Show, &c., and do good service at various public fêtes and occasions, such as the passing of the Shah through the capital, and of the Lord Mayor's procession."

"What about the sinews of war?"—"Well, each of the 300 centres in England and the colonies is supposed to be self-supporting, and any surplus from students' fees is sent to aid the formation of working-men's classes. But, of course, we have to depend very largely upon the charitable. The quantity of ambulance appliances manufactured is enormous, but not quite so large as in the past, when an exceptional impetus was given to the demand in the years 1887-8 by the passing of the Mines Regulation Act. At the time of the cholera scare in London we manufactured very many litters, which are especially useful in such an epidemic."

"Can you tell me, Sir Vincent, what you consider the most satisfactory feature of the work?"—"Undoubtedly it is the development of the interest evinced by the working classes. Men of all persuasions in the East-end welcome our lectures. The Working Men's Club Union is advocating the instruction of the men in first aid in self-defence. As you know, when a member of a club is injured he is allowed so much per week until he is well. Now, the men see that if efficient first aid is handy the members that may meet with accidents are not nearly so likely to remain on the sick list. I think the insurance companies should seriously consider whether they cannot charge less for insuring factory hands when, say, ten per cent. of the employés hold the association's certificates. This has impressed me a good deal. The work of the association has of late enormously increased among colliers, miners, railway and dock employés. No less than 2,231 officers of the Metropolitan Police have received certificates of proficiency. Classes continue to be held periodically at six metropolitan police stations, and also amongst the City of London Police. And now Captain Shaw is anxious that the firemen should be similarly instructed."

III.—THE HOSPITALS ASSOCIATION.

The conveyance of injured persons to the metropolitan hospitals is a subject which has considerably exercised the minds of the Hospitals Association. Mr. Thomas Ryan, secretary to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, read a paper on the subject some time ago to the association, and a committee was formed to take steps for the bettering of the present system. Of this committee Sir Sydney Waterlow is chairman, and Mr. H. L. Bischoffsheim a member. The latter gentleman generously gave £1,500 to provide for the purchase of ambulances, and £300 for their maintenance for one year. Mr. Phillips, secretary of the association, informed a representative that the association would not rest content until they had placed an ambulance at spots within five hundred yards of each other all over the four-mile radius—at industrial dwellings, police and fire stations, cab-shelters, board schools, and other convenient places. At present a three months' trial is being made at various hospitals of two descriptions of ambulances—the Ashford (invented by Mr. Furley, of the St. John's Ambulance Association) and the Carter (invented by the Holborn manufacturer of that name). These ambulances have two and three wheels respectively. They are both strongly recommended—some persons declaring that the Carter is easier to manage, others that the Ashford is more convenient. The verdict will be given next month, and then that part of the metropolis already defined will be admirably and systematically stocked with new ambulances, costing about £11 each. The existing police appliances are said to be rickety. After the first year, of course, appeals will be made to the public for the means of maintaining the new ambulances. This work is being taken up by the Hospitals Association because the St. John's Ambulance Association, as stated to a representative by Sir Vincent Kennett-Barrington, is almost entirely taken up with the important work of instruction in "first aid."

"THIRTY YEARS OF COLONIAL GOVERNMENT."*

EMPIRE, commerce, expansion, sum up the commonly admitted advantages of our Colonies. But it is gradually dawning upon us that they are object-lessons in constitutionalism, and forecasts of our own political future. The Imperialists, who formerly denounced a policy of estrangement and separation, little dreamed of the inspiration colonial democracy would have upon us at home; and the men who gave Home Rule, as a prelude to independence certainly did not see that the way to a grander Imperialism was through nationality. Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole's very elaborate sketch of the career of Sir George Ferguson Bowen is interesting as a personal history, as a bold outline of the ideal Colonial Governor, but it is more attractive as helping us to the great discovery that old England is feeling the pressure and political inspiration of her Colonies. We are too proud to learn from the foreigner, but we insensibly learn from our children. Education of this kind will quicken with Imperial intercourse; and Colonial growth. Mr. Lane-Poole truly says, writing of what has been already accomplished:—"Vote by ballot, household suffrage, the transfer of land by registration; a number of social reforms, from admitting women to the Universities down to hanging convicts inside instead of outside the gaols—all these are avowedly importations from Australia." As to the future, he makes the pregnant remark that "if Englishmen of the present day desire to forecast what England will probably be politically fifty years hence, they should study what Australasia and Canada are now." The Colonies, it should be added, are just as eager to adopt any wise legislation from the mother country. Sir G. Bowen wrote to Mr. Gladstone from Brisbane in 1865: "I am confident that you will also learn with interest that the Queensland Parliament, on my recommendation, has adopted in this Colony those Acts which you have recently passed through the Imperial Parliament for the improvement and extension of the Government savings banks, and for the granting annuities and life assurances on the security of the working classes." We give our Colonies free ways the condition of the working classes." We give our Colonies free institutions, and they dart back upon us electro-democratic impulses. In a letter to Mr. Cobden, Sir G. Bowen throws light upon what we may call the infantile ailments of Colonial democracy. He makes it clear that the troubles and imperfect success of early parliamentary government were due to the errors of Governors. "Suffice it to say that liberty began at the wrong end"—it wanted municipalism as a basis. "The professional habits and instincts of the soldier and sailor Governors led them to establish centralized bureaucracies, which have now, by a few rapid and inevitable steps, become centralized democracies." Not less striking is Sir G. Bowen's oft-repeated maxim, that self-government develops Imperial loyalty, backed by the idea which he embodied in his brilliant essay on Federation, wisely reprinted at the end of the second volume: "We must cease to think that the history of England is the history of the Parliament that sits at Westminster, and that affairs which are not discussed there cannot belong to English history." Self-government creates self-respect, strong manhood, "a moral aristocracy," as Lord Lytton styled it, attachment to the central power, a new unity.

Sir G. Bowen's career has been brilliant and many-sided. Mr. Lane-Poole touches its various points with a light but masterly hand. We learn the secrets of Sir G. Bowen's success as a Governor. He had a sympathetic imagination, and this made him tenderly alive to the excellent advice he received from the novel-writing statesman, the first Lord Lytton. He knew how to reach the hearts of the Colonials, making phrases into fetters to bind them to their old home. He made tours over the Colonies he ruled, studying everything at first hand—wild tracts, undeveloped ports, angry Maories, Colonial factions. Writing to Herman Merivale in 1860, from Queensland, he says, "You should never send a Governor here who cannot ride and shoot," and when he was Governor of the Mauritius the French were delighted with him because he was the first English Governor who could "shoot their deer and speak their language." He was always conciliatory, dignified, patient, and prescient. In Queensland, he built up a Colony; he was, as Lord Lytton liked to put it, its "(Ekist" or founder. "Every department in this great and rising Colony," he wrote, "may almost be said to be the work of my own hands." How he overcame difficulties, the politician must read for himself in detail. In New Zealand he acted the part of a pacificator, promising justice and making law respected. He saved this country a grave trouble in his treatment of the deadlock in Victoria, though Sir M. Hicks-Beach was inclined to make him responsible for a difficulty he did nothing to create. In the Mauritius he was happy in fusing all classes and nationalities. At Hong Kong he did useful work, reconstructing the Legislative Council, and winning the hearts of the Chinese by kindly and equitable treatment. His latest work was a share in the construction of a new Constitution for Malta. In free Colonies and in Crown Colonies Sir G. Bowen was equally at home, as will be seen from the despatches, letters, and newspaper criticisms Mr. Lane-Poole extensively quotes. Indeed, he may be described as an ideal Governor, cultivated, sympathetic, shrewd, and judicial. Such men are the pillars of our Empire. Politicians who are keenly interested in Colonial problems will be grateful to Mr. Stanley Poole for his combination of biography, criticism, and State documents. The rule is to round off a politician's history after his death. In Sir George Bowen's case the presentation of it in his lifetime is particularly happy.

* "Thirty Years of Colonial Government. A Selection from the Despatches and Letters of Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G." Edited by Stanley Lane-Poole. Two vols. (Longmans.)

THE RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED SUBJECTS.

A QUESTION affecting the status of naturalized British subjects has been brought under our notice with a view to its ventilation. The point was stated in Parliament during the course of last session, and will again be revived in the present year. It has arisen primarily in consequence of a local law in one of the Crown colonies by which a foreign subject resident in the place is allowed to hold property, while a British naturalized subject is debarred from doing so. A good deal of the confusion has arisen from the terms of Section 7 of the Naturalization Act. One part of the section limits the rights of a naturalized subject to the United Kingdom, while the same clause in an indirect way extends protection to him in every foreign country with the exception of the country of his birth. Thus it would appear that he has all the rights and privileges of a British-born subject in a foreign country, but not in a British Crown colony, which seems absurd. In the case of the colonies having their own legislative chambers, so far as it has been ascertained, there is no difference between the naturalized and the British-born subject. Sir William Houldsworth brought the question up in the House of Commons last year, in connection with Gibraltar, and, in reply, the Attorney-General said, in Gibraltar and many other colonies aliens are precluded by the local laws from holding land, and they are not relieved by being naturalized in the United Kingdom. He added that in many cases there were good reasons why this distinction should be maintained. If these good reasons exist, they apply with as much force, or even more so, to the foreigner, who is permitted to hold land if he has resided in the place for a certain period. The position is therefore anomalous, and what the naturalized subject says, with apparent good reason, is this: that if he gives up his own country and assumes the responsibilities as well as the privileges of the new country, no distinctions should be drawn between him and the British-born subject. Moreover, he has all the privileges of the latter in the United Kingdom and in a foreign country—why should he not also possess them in a British colony, and especially in a Crown colony?

DEALINGS IN PIG IRON WARRANTS IN LONDON.

A considerable amount of business in pig iron warrants is now being done on the London Metal Exchange, a new departure which is by no means relished in Glasgow, which has hitherto enjoyed a monopoly of these transactions. As warrants are held to a considerable extent in London, although the iron is stored in Glasgow, the brokers consider it is to the advantage of the speculators—for in the main it is a speculative business—to be able to deal here. For instance, it means a saving of two or three days in the paying or receiving of differences at each settlement, and there will also be small savings in commissions. The London brokers hope to do business after the Glasgow market is closed, as the hours are later, being half-past twelve to one and half-past three to four, as compared with half-past eleven to half-past twelve and two to three. In view of the transference of a part of the business to the metropolis, applications have been made by Glasgow men to become members of the London market. Besides being afraid of having their business cut into in this way the Glasgow brokers and others are disturbed at present by a new departure on the part of the Scotch banks. The practice has been to intimate to those to whom advances have been made when margins are running off that further cover must be provided, but the banks now propose to take power to dispose of the warrants without notice as soon as the margin has disappeared. Possibly this is a precautionary measure against wild speculation, but it has brought forth numerous protests.

MAKING WAY FOR THE GOODS TRAFFIC.

If fresh proof were needed of the improvement in trade, and the conviction that it will continue, it is to be found in the action of the Midland Company, which has cut down its passenger expresses permanently in order to make way for its luggage trains. At present the goods traffic is so overwhelming that there is a constant block, and the board have come to the conclusion that it would be better to sacrifice half empty passenger than well-filled goods trains. After all, goods and minerals are the mainstay of the Midland, as a comparison of the passenger and goods traffic of this line and its two competitors for the past half-year shows:—

	Passengers.	Goods.	Total.
Midland	£1,152,000	£3,869,000	£4,221,000
London and North Western	2,474,000	3,302,000	5,776,000
Great Northern	903,000	1,251,000	2,154,000

The Midland's goods business is equal to 65 per cent. of the total, while the London and North Western's is 57, and the Great Northern's 58 per cent. If the whole of last year is taken, the passenger traffic of the Midland just exceeds 30 per cent. of the whole, while the proportion of the other two lines is well over 40 per cent.

A statistician calculates that the total tonnage of the world, steam and sail, is, in round numbers, 21,000,000 tons, of which 50 per cent. is British. Over 71 per cent. of the foreign freight tonnage of the world is carried in British vessels.

Austria is much ahead of us in long-distance telephony. A line is now working between Vienna and Budapest, a distance of 150 miles, and between the capital and Prague, a distance of 250 miles.

The new issues offered in Germany last year amounted nominally to £76,000,000, rather more than half of which was home and the rest foreign.

The amount of the British Government securities held by the several Government departments and other public offices is in the aggregate very large, the total approaching £200,000,000. The Supreme Courts and the savings banks are exceptionally large holders. It is curious to note that there is nearly a million of unclaimed stock and stock purchased with unclaimed dividends.

TO-DAYS NEW BOOKS.

(Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.)

BARTHOLOMEW, JOHN GEORGE. "Atlas of Commercial Geography." (Cambridge: at the University Press.)
[A series of maps, showing Rainfall, Temperature, Distribution of Commodities, Railways, &c. Also 27 maps. Introductory notes by Hugh Robert Mill, D.Sc.]

BIRRELL, C. J. BALLINGHALL. "Two Queens." (Maclehose.)
[A drama in blank verse. Cloth. Pp. 163.]

BROWN, ROBERT, Ph.D. "Our Earth and Its Story." (Cassell and Co.)
[The third and concluding volume of a popular treatise on physical geography. Cloth. Pp. 376. Profusely illustrated. Price 9*s*.]

EDWARDES, CHARLES. "Sardinia and the Sardes." (Richard Bentley and Son.)
[Cloth. Pp. xii., 380.]

GLIDDON, AUBREY J. L. "Faith Cures: Their History and Mystery." (Christian Commonwealth Publishing Company.)
[Cloth. Pp. viii., 212.]

JACKSON, CATHERINE CHARLOTTE, Lady. "The First of the Bourbons, 1595–1610." (Bentley and Son.)
[Two volumes. Portraits.]

LANE-POOLE, STANLEY. "The Barbary Corsairs." (T. Fisher Unwin.)
[A volume of the "Story of the Nations" series. Cloth. Pp. xviii., 310. Price 5*s*.]

LE STRANGE, GUY (Editor and Translator). "Correspondence of Princess Lieven and Earl Grey." (Bentley and Son.)
[Two volumes. 1823–1830 and 1830–1834. Portraits.]

MUMMERY, A. F. and J. A. HOBSON. "The Physiology of Industry: being an Exposure of Certain Fallacies in Existing Theories of Economics." (John Murray.)
[Cloth. Pp. xviii., 216.]

RUTHERFORD, W. G., M.A. "The Fourth Book of Thucydides." (Macmillan and Co.)
[A revised text, illustrating the principal causes of corruption in Thucydides, and notes. Cloth. Pp. lxxvii., 134.]

WILSON, J. SCOTTESWOODE, C.E. "Geological Mechanism; or, An Epitome of the History of the Earth." (John Heywood.)
[Cloth. Pp. 138.]

WORTHEY, Mrs. "The New Continent." (Macmillan and Co.)
[A novel in two volumes.]

We have received from the Librairie Hachette et Cie the following books: —"Le Commis de M. Bouvat (Girardin); "Mon Oncle d'Amérique" (Colomb); "L'Epave Mystérieuse" (De Nanteuil); "Tout Droit" "Cœur Muet" (Fleuriot); and "Les Fiances" (Man-oni).

CREMATION SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—Full information can be obtained.—8, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.

Bord's Pianos.—Iper cent. discount for cash or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month on the three years' system. Illustrated lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 44, SOUTH AMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

DRURY LANE.—THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—TWICE DAILY at 1.30 and 7.15, AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S Pantomime, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, produced on a scale of splendour surpassing in magnificence the displays offered to the public by Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS in previous years, and performed by a Company of Comedians each of whom is an acknowledged attraction in himself—Messrs. Nicholls, Leno, Lauri, jun., Griffiths Brothers, Conquest, jun., Leopold Brothers, Abbs, Payne (Clown), and Campbell; Misses Vernon, Faudelle, Hewitt, Ænea, and Duggan. Box-office open from 10 A.M. all day.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The PREMIER THEATRE of London. Lessees, THE OPERA COMPANY (LIMITED). Twice daily at 1.30 and 7.15. Grand CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME entitled CINDERELLA. Written by RICHARD HENRY. The lyrics by CLEMENT SCOTT. Invented and produced by CHARLES HARRIS. Musical Director, Mr EDWARD SOLOMON. Miss MINNIE PALMER (specially-engaged for the part of Cinderella), Miss VIOLET CAMERON, and the most powerful Company ever seen in Pantomime. Doors open 1.0 and 6.45. Box-office open continuously from 10 till 10 P.M. No early doors. "First come, first served."—HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

COVENT GARDEN.—Lessee, FREEMAN THOMAS.—GRAND CIRCUS, under the direction of AUGUSTUS HARRIS and FREEMAN THOMAS.—The Tamed Trained Lion on Horseback (the great sensation of Paris), with the most Marvellous Mastiff ever seen. Wonderful Siberian Bears. 30 Clowns. 100 highly-trained Horses and Ponies. Gou-Gou and his Wonderful Pig. Jessica, the Graceful and Champion Wire-walker. The Hoffman Sisters (Horizontal-bar Performers). Sylvester (Renowned Jockey Rider). Children's CINDERELLA PANTOMIME, in the Arena. TWICE DAILY, at 1.30 and 7.0. Doors open at 1.0 for Morning Performances. Prices from 6d. to £4 4s. Box-office open daily 10 to 5.

SAVOY THEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, the entirely original Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled, THE GONDOLIERS, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Doors open at 8. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open daily from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

LYRIC THEATRE, SHAFTESBURY-AVENUE, PICCADILLY-CIRCUS.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, HENRY J. LESLIE.—EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, a new Comedy Opera in Three Acts, entitled THE RED HUSSAR, by H. P. STEPHENS and EDWARD SOLOMON. Preceded at 7.40 by WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M. Seats can be booked three months in advance. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. R. BENSON.—Mr. F. R. BENSON'S SHAKESPEARIAN COMPANY TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 8, doors open 7.30, overture 7.45, in Shakespeare's Fairy Comedy, with the Mendelssohn incidental music, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

MATINEES of A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM TO-DAY and EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY till further notice. Doors open at 2, commence 2.30, overture 2.15. Children half price to stalls and dress circle at Matinees. Box-office open daily from 10.0 till 5.0. No fees. Acting Manager, Mr. H. JALLAND.—GLOBE THEATRE.

ROYALTY THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, at Nine o'clock, TRA LA LA TOSCA. A per-version of "La Tosca," by F. C. BURNAND. Music by FLORIAN PASCAL. Messrs. ARTHUR ROBERTS, G. B. Prior, Augustus Wheatman, &c.; Miss Margaret Ayrtoun, Miss Agnes Delaporte, Miss Amy Liddon, Miss Laura Hansen, Miss Hettie Bennett, &c. Preceded at 8.15 by THE OPERA CLOAK. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open daily 10.30 to 5. Telephone No. 3,855. Business Manager, Mr. H. Watkin.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—THIS DAY. Doors open at 12, close at 11.30. TWO GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENTS, at 3 and 8. F. P. SLAVIN at 10 P.M. Admission One Shilling, Children Sixpence.

RE-ENGAGEMENT of FRANK P. SLAVIN, for FOUR NIGHTS ONLY, commencing TO-NIGHT at 10 P.M.—ROYAL AQUARIUM. Admission as usual.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—TO-NIGHT, at 10 P.M., FRANK P. SLAVIN, the Champion of England, will give an Exhibition with JOE COSNETT. Last Four Nights. Book reserved seats in advance.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—THIS DAY at 3 and 8.—Sam Lockhart's six Extraordinary and Wonderful Performing Elephants, exclusively engaged at an enormous cost; Professor Tregetour, Shadowgraphist, &c.; Wingfield's Performing Dogs; Jennion's Marionettes, Menotti on the High Wire, the Athos Troupe, Mr. Kelson Trueman, the Brothers Beiso, the Kellino Troupe, Ottaway and Pepper, La Petite Bertoto, the Regal Aerial Aquariatos, Professor Cross. TWICE DAILY at 3 and 8.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Great Aquatic Entertainments in the Great Aquarium Annexe, by Miss AGNES BECKWITH, Professors F. E. WILLIE and CHARLIE BECKWITH, champion world swimmers, and troup of charming lady artistes. Twice daily, at 5.25 and 10.15.

CRYSTAL PALACE PANTOMIME, ALADDIN.—VERDICT of LONDON PRESS. "Brilliant and beautiful." "Delightfully quaint." "A triumph of art and ingenuity." "No end of fun." "Not a dull moment." "Big success." DAILY, at 3. TWICE on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 7.30. Seats, 1s. to 5s., exclusive of admission to Palace. Written by HORACE LENNARD. Invented and produced by OSCAR BARRETT.

PANORAMA of WATERLOO, Ashley-place (behind the Army and Navy Stores, Westminster). BATTLE of WATERLOO.—GRAND PANORAMA painted by Chev. P. FLEISCHER. The PANORAMA is NOW OPEN DAILY from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Entrance 1s. AN EXHIBITION of RELICS, under the Patronage of his Grace the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, is open in connection with the Panorama.

NIAGARA IN LONDON.	COLOSSAL PICTURE OF THE GREAT FALLS, by PHILIPPOTEAUX, Pleasant Lounge, Music, Niagara Improved Sweetmeat Stores, Cheap Luncheons and Teas. Fogs defeated. Electric Light. Building properly warmed. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station. Second Year. One Million Visitors.

ART GALLERIES.

SPORTS AND ARTS EXHIBITION. GROSVENOR GALLERY, NEW BOND-STREET, W. WILL OPEN to the Public on JANUARY 18. Patrons: H.R.H. the Prince of WALES, H.R.H. Prince ALBERT VICTOR, H.R.H. The Duke of EDINBURGH, H.R.H. Prince GEORGE of WALES. Chairman: H.R.H. The Duke of EDINBURGH. Vice-Chairman: ARCHIBALD STUART-WORTLEY, Esq. Manager: F. G. PRANGE, Esq.

TUDOR EXHIBITION.—Patron, H.M. the QUEEN; Vice-Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES. NOW OPEN. NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET. 10 to 6. Admission 1s. Hon. HAROLD DILLON, Secretary.

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BBBB     A     RRRR  NN   N  U   U  M     M  SSS
B   B   A A    R   R N N  N  U   U  MM   MM  S
BBBB   A   A   RRRR  N  N N  U   U  M M M M  SSS
B   B  AAAAA   R   R N   NN  U   U  M  MM M    S
BBBB  A     A  R   R N    NN  UUU   M  M  M  SSS
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HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Great success at OLYMPIA.

IMRE KIRALFY'S NERO; or, The Destruction of Rome. The most tremendous and glorious dramatic, pantomimic, terpsichorean, musical, classic, and scenic spectacle ever produced. New and Colossal Pageants, Dances, Scenes, Fêtes, and Pastimes, Elephant, Roman Bareback Standing and Pedestrian Races, Olympian Wrestling, Gladiatorial Combats, Picturesque Martial Evolutions, 1,200 Roman Characters in resplendent robes. The Giant Stage of Blazing Pantomime, surpassing any hundred theatres.

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DAILY AFTERNOON and NIGHT EXHIBITIONS. Doors open at 12.0 noon and 6.0 P.M. Performances begin at 2.0 and 8.0 P.M., and conclude at 4.30 and 10.30 P.M. Prices: Amphitheatre 1s., balcony 2s. and 3s., upper dress circle 4s., stalls 5s. and 6s., boxes (six seats) two and three guineas, single seats in Boxes 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. With every ticket a numbered reserved seat coupon is given, all without extra charge of any kind, and every seat is reserved to its purchaser during entire performance. Only as many tickets sold as there are seats. No standing room. By booking in advance admission and a seat are absolutely guaranteed. No booking fee charged at Olympia or 28, Piccadilly. All except 1s. and 2s. seats booked one week in advance at principal booking offices, and at our official offices at Olympia and at Basil Tree's, 28, Piccadilly, by postal order or personal application. At both Afternoon and Night Exhibitions children between four and ten years will be admitted to all parts of the house at half-price, except in one and two shilling seats.

LADIES and CHILDREN can visit OLYMPIA with the assurance of every comfort, even during the holiday rush. A numbered coupon is given every person for a reserved chair, which they can occupy and leave whenever they like during the performance, without danger of any one else occupying it.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE MUZZLE.

The Board of Agriculture is already considering the precautions which might be taken to prevent rabies after the muzzles are removed. Major Tennant, the Board's inspector charged with carrying out the muzzling order, has written to the secretary of the Dog-Owners' Protection Association, making inquiries as to the efficacy of the system of registering all dogs at police-offices, and supplying collars with each dog's special number marked on it. The plan has been in operation at Bradford for two years, and the chief constable there reports that it is successful. Of course the rigid enforcement of the law as to licences is part and parcel of this scheme.

RAILWAY REFORMS ON THE CONTINENT.

An International Railway Conference is now being held in Rome, at which the delegates of nearly all the principal railways of Europe are present, including, from this country, Mr. Gooday, Continental manager of the Great Eastern Railway, and Mr. William Forbes, Continental manager of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. One of the subjects to be discussed is a proposal for the establishment of a new sleeping and dining car express train between Calais and Brindisi, to run in connection with the sailings of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company's mail steamers to and from Brindisi. The present accommodation by the Indian mail service is very inadequate, and it is now suggested that a special passenger service should be organized, providing ample accommodation for passengers, both for the day and night journey, in connection with the club-train service from Victoria station at 3.15 P.M. every Friday.

The funeral of the late Mrs. FitzGeorge has been fixed to take place at the Kensal-green Cemetery to-morrow, at half-past twelve o'clock.

Splendid rains have fallen in New South Wales in the districts where they were most needed.

The Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by Prince George, arrived at Wimborne last evening, and drove to Canford Manor, where they are the guests of Lord Wimborne.

M. Floquet, on the reassembling of the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday, was elected President by 215 out of 226 votes. Only 293 members were present, and after two counts out the Chamber was adjourned till Thursday.

There was a discussion at the National Liberal Club last night, under the auspices of the Political Committee on the eight-hours' question. The subject was introduced by Mr. Harold Cox.

The public will be sorry to hear that Mr. John MacGregor ("Rob Roy") is suffering from serious illness at Bournemouth. He has led a most active and useful life, raising something like £10,000 by his lectures in different parts of the country for various benevolent objects.

NOTICES.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of ninepence per week, or 9s. 9d. per quarter.* THE PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom 4s. 11d. per quarter; for all countries in the Postal Union 5s. 5d. per quarter; for India and China 6s. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *and* PALL MALL BUDGET *can be obtained at Neal's Library, 248, Rue de Rivoli, Paris; Galignani's Library, 224, Rue de Rivoli, Paris; and at the Kiosques facing the Grand Hotel, on the Boulevard des Capucines, and at Messrs. Hachette's chief Railway Bookstalls in France.*

Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted for 5s. each.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE CRISIS IN PORTUGAL.

BURNING THE BRITISH FLAG IN THE STREETS.

Comparative tranquillity has been restored in Lisbon; but in the provinces where it is possible the public are less accurately informed, demonstrations of hostility against England (the *Standard* correspondent says) continue to be held. At Coimbra the English flag has been burned in the public streets; and at Oporto the English Consulate has been pelted with stones by the mob.

At one o'clock this morning about seventy persons, who were making a demonstration in the streets of Lisbon, and shouting "Down with England!" were surrounded by a force of mounted and foot police, and all arrested.—*Reuter.*

To the hostile attitude of the Paris and Madrid papers towards England over the Portuguese dispute we referred yesterday. In Berlin also (according to the *Daily News* correspondent) opinion is by no means generally on England's side. Government officials are of course rather reserved in expressing their views on the matter, and the semi-official press also seems to have received instructions to confine itself to merely stating the facts without commenting upon them. It is, however, characteristic of the state of public opinion in Germany that the Independent Liberal press, which on all occasions, even in matters where German claims were disputed by England, was on the latter's side and was often reproached for its alleged unpatriotic attitude, in the present case condemns in the strongest terms the conduct of the British Government towards Portugal.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

It was ascertained on inquiry at Marlborough House this morning that the Princess of Wales, who had a good night's rest, was better this morning. Her Royal Highness was able to leave her room early and move about the house, but is strictly confined indoors.

LORD SALISBURY'S HEALTH.

Lord Salisbury is not yet allowed out of doors, but is making satisfactory progress.

THE ILLNESS OF LORD HARTINGTON.

This morning's bulletin says:—"Lord Hartington has again passed a good night, and is progressing favourably. No further bulletins will be issued at present."

It is stated that the Marquis of Hartington had formed a resolution to spend some weeks in the South of France, returning for the opening of Parliament. Should the state of his health permit, the noble lord will still undertake the expedition.

THE NEW LORD CAIRNS.

The Hon. H. J. Cairns, who has so unexpectedly succeeded to the peerage, was in the ordnance department of Sir William Armstrong's factory at Elswick, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and (adds the *Newcastle Leader*) "he is a favourite in our northern society. A tall, handsome young man of twenty-six, he does not look even his years. He took an active part in the arrangements for the Shah's visit last July, and his mastery of the details of the works led him to be selected to be the 'guide, philosopher, and friend' of the press gentlemen who required to recount all the Persian Monarch did, should, or might have seen. His resignation, following upon that of Major Jones, R.A., who is going to be director-in-chief of another gun factory, will be felt by the firm. He was hastily summoned on Monday to London apparently when his brother's illness took so serious and fatal a turn. The youthful earl is very free, frank, and affable."

THE POPE ON "CATHOLICS AS CITIZENS."

A despatch from Rome to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the new Papal encyclical will probably appear to-day. It is entitled "Duties of Catholics as Citizens." Pope Leo indicates the principles which must guide Catholics in their attitude towards the State, which they must obey when obedience does not entail the disobedience of Divine laws. In countries where the State is opposed to Catholicism the Catholics must combat the enemy, but must not tie the Church to any political party.

VIOLENT EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN CARINTHIA.

A Klagenfurt telegram to Reuter says:—Several violent shocks of earthquake occurred in Carinthia at half-past nine o'clock last night, their direction being from south-east to north-west. In the theatre here, which was densely packed, the seismic disturbance caused a panic, which was heightened by a false alarm of fire. The audience, however, soon became reassured, and there was no accident to life or limb.

A HUNDRED MUTINEERS KILLED IN BRAZIL.

Mail advices received at New York from Rio de Janeiro state that in the revolution on the 4th ult. a hundred military mutineers were killed. It is added that twenty-one of the ringleaders were executed on the following day.—*Reuter.*

IN VIEW OF "EVENTUALITIES" IN SPAIN.

An Exchange telegram received at Paris from Madrid says that an important interview has taken place at Gratz between Don Carlos, the Pretender, and Alfonso, his brother, to arrange the measures to be adopted by them in view of eventualities in Spain.

THE CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

A Havannah telegram says:—The eighth game in the contest between Gunsberg and Tschigorin was opened by the former with knight to king's bishop's third, and play is proceeding, Gunsberg having obtained an advantage in the opening.

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC SUBSIDING.

The epidemic of influenza at the General Post-office is steadily decreasing. The reports at the Guards' hospitals in London yesterday were to the effect that the epidemic continues to show signs of abatement. Warnings have been given generally to all the military stations for surgeons not to relax precautions too hastily upon a presumed cessation of the disease. The development of influenza in Ireland is giving much concern to the staff of the Medical Director-General. Influenza is gradually abating in Colchester Camp.

There was some slight improvement in Mr. Ritchie's condition yesterday, but he has been strictly forbidden by his medical advisers to transact any official business for some days, but to take perfect rest. Sir Francis Knollys is much improved, and is gaining strength daily. Earl Grosvenor, son of the Countess Grosvenor, is suffering from influenza, but his condition is improving. The Marchioness of Huntly and Lady Granville Gordon are suffering from the malady. The Dowager Lady Howard de Walden is lying dangerously ill at The Mote, Maidstone, from influenza. Sir Donald Currie has just recovered from influenza, and has gone to the Riviera. Judge Price, of Wisbech county court, being yesterday down with influenza, his court had to be adjourned.

It is stated that Mr. Harrington, M.P., the secretary of the Land League, and the editor of *Punch* have both been down with the influenza.

Lord Lytton, the British Ambassador, who has been suffering from a severe attack of influenza, is now regarded as out of danger.

The Court will remain at Osborne until the epidemic has disappeared.

Very good progress is being made with the movement for establishing a cathedral church in South London.

REPORTED PLOT AGAINST THE TZAR.

NUMEROUS ARRESTS AND A SUICIDE.

The political atmosphere is (a Central News telegram from St. Petersburg says) heavy with rumours of fresh plots and discoveries. It is known that numerous arrests have been made recently, and it is no secret, despite the enforced silence of the Press, that several officers of the garrison here have committed suicide, notably Colonel Voieikoff, of the Imperial Horse Guards, who shot himself through the head with a revolver on Sunday. It is believed that this distinguished officer, and the other unfortunates, were implicated in the plot against the Tzar's life recently discovered; but no one dares discuss the matter in public. It is reported that one of the Tzar's brothers is about to be banished for ever from the capital, together with his family.

PAINFUL TRAGEDY AT KEW BRIDGE.

The dead bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Hill, elderly persons, of 28, Stonehill-hill, Gunnersbury, were yesterday recovered from the Thames at Kew Bridge. They were bound together by their wrists with a handkerchief, and it is evidently a case of double suicide. The unhappy couple appear to have met with monetary reverses. Yesterday morning they left their house and were seen to descend the steps on the Surrey side of Kew Bridge. Their dead bodies were subsequently found in the Thames by a waterman as described, and were conveyed to the parish mortuary to await an inquest. Their daughter, aged twenty-nine, married, and living at the same address, attempted to cut her throat with a carving knife when the discovery was communicated to her. The wound, however, was not serious.

THE COST OF THE GAS STRIKE TO THE COMPANY.

Last evening Mr. Mark Hutchins, chairman of the Central Strike Committee, said he still cherished a hope that means would shortly be found for bringing Mr. Livesey and the men together on some basis of settlement which would be acceptable to both sides. Not only was the gas being badly made and great waste being incurred, but great mischief was being done to the gas-works plant, and especially to the retorts, by the want of experience on the part of the new men. The men were quite ready to enter into negotiations with Mr. Livesey.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY AT ERIE.

The four children of a Mrs. Rodalinski, a resident of Erie, have (a Central News telegram says) just met with a shocking death. During their mother's absence an uncle, who was staying in the house, came into the children's bedroom in an intoxicated state and set light to the bedding by dropping his pipe upon it. Before help could reach them the children had perished in the flames.

A STORY FOR THE MARINES.

An interesting sidelight is thrown on the efficiency of our first line of defence (says *Truth*) by the following story, which reaches me from a well-authenticated source:—One of Her Majesty's warships—the torture chamber in "Tra-la-la Tosca" could not drag from me her name—was lately cruising in the Channel, when she very nearly ran foul of a derelict laden with timber. After several fruitless attempts to take the abandoned vessel in tow, the senior officer very wisely determined to rid the world of a dangerous nuisance, and to sink her. With this purpose the guns were loaded and fired, but the buoyancy of the timber ship upset every calculation, for she utterly refused to disappear. And so the firing went merrily along, and when night came on the derelict was just as much afloat as ever. It was about as mysterious an affair as the high seas ever witnessed. Fortunately, however, the non-sinking vessel was cast up the next day near the Needles, and the mystery of her uncanny behaviour was solved. It was not due, as had been at first surmised, to the nature of her cargo—but to the fact that not a single shell had touched her!

THE LICENCE FOR THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.

Sir Coutts Lindsay has, it is said, written to the Theatres and Music Halls Committee of the London County Council withdrawing his application for a music and dancing licence with respect to the Grosvenor Gallery, New Bond-street, as the alterations required by the Council would render the premises absolutely unsuitable for the purposes for which they were designed. The alterations required were that there should be more exits.

AN EAST-END INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton yesterday opened a splendidly fitted gymnasium for the benefit of young East enders. It has been built in connection with the King Edward-street Institute in Spitalfields—a technical school, with carpentering, drawing, dressmaking, and other practical classes attached—and the edifice is of the most substantial kind. The other teachers too, are, evidently well qualified for their work. There was also opened an Industrial Exhibition wherein are to be found dresses made not perhaps after the latest style, but certainly as well as by the average dressmaker, and plain needlework which does great credit to the rough factory hands by which it was done. The cooking-class, which was commenced last night, is to be superintended by Mrs. Louisa E. Smith, a well-known writer on the subject. The handiwork of the boys is quite as noticeable as that of the girls; and especially to be commended are the drawings and illuminations. Indeed, two boys trained in the classes are now professional artists making their way in the world of art. All the classes are intended to keep the lowest classes of young men and women from the street.

COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS.

At the invitation of the president, vice-presidents, and council of the College of Preceptors, about 1,000 ladies and gentlemen were present at a conversazione at University College, Gower-street, last evening. The reception of the guests by Dr. Wormell, Canon Daniel, and Mr. Stewart, vice-presidents of the college, commenced at eight o'clock, and from that hour until eleven o'clock a constant succession of attractions were provided. In the Botanical Theatre a capital programme of vocal and instrumental music was given, and in adjoining rooms exhibitions of a different character were thrown open.

THEATRICALS AT BESTWOOD PARK.

A large party of guests assembled at Bestwood Park, Nottingham, to witness a theatrical performance by the younger members of the Duke of St. Albans' family. The first part, consisting of the one act comedietta, "A Happy Pair," was played by Lady Sybil and Lord Osborne Beauclerk; while in the second, an extravaganza, the characters were sustained by Lords Osborne and William, and Ladies Sybil, Moyra, and Kathleen Beauclerk.

ENTERTAINMENT BY THE DODOS.

The Wandering Dodo Amateur Minstrels, whose very remarkable crest has more than once aroused the envy of another club named after an old bird, gave an entertainment at the St. George's Hall, Langham-place, last evening. The Dodos devote their talents to the advancement of charitable objects. Last night's performance was given for the benefit of the Butchers' Charitable Institution. It consisted of the usual first part of comic songs and ballad singing, some of the more prominent performers being Mr. A. Gilbert, Mr. A. E. Sanders, Mr. C. Stewart, and Mr. Dick Pargeter. The choruses were rendered in a manner superior to any other amateurs, and evidenced considerable care in training. The second part consisted of varieties, among which may be mentioned the Dodo banjo band of four, and a farce written specially by two members of the club, which caused great amusement.

THE SUSPENSION OF VACCINATION PROSECUTIONS.

The anti-vaccinators of Guildford since forming themselves into a society have displayed energy in more directions than one. Their latest move has been to apply to different towns for information as to the action of boards of guardians under the Vaccination Acts at the present time; and as a result of these inquiries it seems that thirty-one boards of guardians do not prosecute; counting Eastbourne as one, six have suspended prosecutions to await the report of the Royal Commission; eight only prosecute once, and nineteen more than once—mostly three times.

SUPPOSED AUTOGRAPH OF SHAKSPEARE.

Judge Chamberlain, librarian of the Boston Public Library, has contributed an important paper to the library "Bulletin" on an autograph held by the library, which he believes to be that of William Shakspeare. It was found, and still remains, in the "filling" of the back of a copy of North's "Plutarch" edition of 1603, and is said to contain more of Shakspeare's handwriting than has ever been discovered before. Judge Chamberlain sustains his argument by showing that the ink and paper of the autograph are contemporaneous with those of the volume, that a wormhole which passes through the volume passes also through the signature, and that the stitching through the filling was done at the time of binding. If the MS. is genuine it should prove one of the most valuable relics of its kind.

The Oregonian Railway bondholders received payment of their bonds in Dundee yesterday. The total value is £214,000, and during the day £180,000 was paid to bondholders.

THE CLEVELAND-STREET CASE.

THE PROSECUTION FOR LIBEL BY LORD EUSTON.

At the Central Criminal Court this morning, Mr. Ernest Parke, proprietor and editor of the *North London Press*, was indicted for publishing a defamatory libel of and concerning the Earl of Euston in connection with what is known as the Cleveland-street scandals. Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Charles Mathews and Mr. Lionel Hart, prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., and Mr. Asquith defended. The court was crowded in every part, and the press accommodation, which is wholly inadequate, was strained to the utmost. Lord Euston sat in the well of the court with Mr. George Lewis and Mr. Lewis, jun., and near them were Mr. Parke and his solicitor, Mr. Minton Slater. The case was heard by Mr. Justice Hawkins, who took his seat on the bench at a quarter to eleven o'clock.

Sir Charles Russell opened the case on behalf of Lord Euston. Recent legislation (said he) had very properly extended great protection to newspaper editors, and the fiat of a judge was necessary to a prosecution of the present kind. The case was of a very grave character, and its gravity had been increased by the plea of justification which the defendant had put in. Lord Euston intended to meet that plea openly and boldly. Coming to details, Sir Charles repeated the story Lord Euston told in the police-court, observing that he yielded to a "prurient curiosity, which he certainly ought to have resisted." There could be no doubt, said Sir Charles, that the nefarious proprietors of the establishment in Cleveland-street sought to obtain money by what the French called *chantage*. Sir Charles was curious to know on what evidence the statement in the *North London Press* was made. There was not, as he was instructed, an atom of truth in it. At the police-court there was not one particle of cross-examination directed to call Lord Euston's attention to any suggested visit to Cleveland-street. The mode of defence gave none of the information which afterwards appeared in the particulars supplied. The plea of justification was then read and commented upon. The position of things had changed since the matter was inquired into at the police-court. Lord Euston was now upon his trial, and he therefore suggested that he should call Lord Euston after some attempt had been made to prove the charges brought against him.

Formal proof of publication was then given. That concluded Sir Charles Russell's case.

MR. PARKE'S CASE.

Mr. Lockwood then opened the case on behalf of Mr. Parke. He said Sir Charles had finished his case without calling Lord Euston in order that he might be subjected to cross-examination, and commented at some length upon the course taken. Nobody knew better than Sir Charles what course would be most advantageous to his client, and he had no doubt taken it. Mr. Lockwood then indicated the character of the evidence which he intended to bring forward. Witnesses would speak as to seeing Lord Euston visit the house in Cleveland-street upon the occasions mentioned in the plea of justification. Other evidence—evidence which might perhaps be described as "tainted evidence"—would be given as to Lord Euston's conduct at the house in question. It was necessary for him to show not only that the charges were true but also that their publication was for the public benefit. The latter was a point upon which both the prosecution and defence were probably agreed.

John O'Loughlin, a coal dealer and greengrocer in Tottenham-street, was the first witness called, and was examined by Mr. Asquith. On the 20th of May last he was standing at the corner of Cleveland street, speaking to a man named Smith, when he saw a gentleman getting out of a carriage in the street. He knocked at No. 19, entered the house, and witness saw no more of him.

Do you see him here in court?—No; I have seen him at Hyde Park-corner, and I saw him outside his court a month ago.

You had better look around the court and try to see him?—My sight is rather queer.

At Mr. Lockwood's suggestion Lord Euston stood up. "I should like to see him walk," suggested witness. Lord Euston walked a few paces along the court. "That is Lord Euston," said witness decisively, amid much laughter; and proceeded to state that he saw him enter 19, Cleveland-street on the occasion referred to.

O'Loughlin was then cross-examined by Sir Charles Russell. He said he had never seen the *North London Press*. He had never seen the gentleman who got out of the carriage in May before. He could not describe the carriage, but he thought it was a private carriage, not a cab. It was in dusky light.

TWO BRITISH SEAMEN BURNED TO A CINDER.

Two of the crew of the British steamship *Sacra Basco*, which was destroyed at Baltimore by fire on the 13th inst., have been found burned to a cinder in the coal bins. The chief engineer, who was at first believed to have perished, escaped.—*Reuter*.

MASTER OF HORSE TO THE SULTAN.

A vacancy has occurred on the staff of Lord Zetland in Ireland by the resignation of Captain the Hon. H. F. White, Grenadier Guards, who has been offered and has accepted the appointment of Master of the Horse to the Sultan of Turkey, with full charge of and responsibility for all the Imperial horses and stables and the purchases connected therewith.

WHITE GLOVES IN IRELAND.

The *Freeman's Journal* Ballyshannon correspondent says:—Judge Webb, in opening the Donegal sessions yesterday, was presented with a pair of white gloves, there being no criminal case to be tried.

ANOTHER ANTI-SLAVERY EXPEDITION TO THE CONGO.

The Belgian Anti-Slavery Association are (the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner* says) organizing a small expedition which is to proceed to the Upper Congo for the purpose of putting down slavery. The expedition will be under the protection of the authorities of the Congo Free State.

MADAME SCHUMANN.

It is probable that Mdme. Schumann will again visit London this year. The venerable pianist is in excellent health, and feels equal to facing the fatigue of the journey which she so much dreads, and which she invariably declares she will never undertake again. However, nothing is definitely settled yet, nor would Mdme. Schumann come over in any case for another three or four weeks. Her pupil, Mdlle. Geisler-Schubert, made a successful *début* at the Popular Concert on Monday.

NINE IRISH FISHERMEN DROWNED.

Details are to hand of the drowning of nine fishermen on the Donegal coast. On Saturday evening four boats went out to catch herrings at the mouth of Lough Swilly, the sea then being calm. It seems all went right till about ten o'clock when there sprang up a strong breeze from the south-west, accompanied with heavy rain. Little was known of the boats after that, each making for some port or other. One of them succeeded in making Lenan Bay. Two others, it is believed, got safely landed on the coast at Fanad, while the fourth making for Cossan, a small creek on the Urris coast, got swamped in the surf, and its crew of nine hardy fishermen were drowned. Up to the present none of the bodies have been found.

A BOY ACCIDENTALLY SHOT BY LORD ABINGER.

While Lord Abinger and his party were shooting near Spean Bridge last week his gun went off accidentally, and the contents were lodged in the head and neck of one of the beaters, a boy about fourteen. He was at once taken to the hospital at Fort William, where he is doing as well as could be expected.

THE SALVATION ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

The international headquarters of the Salvation Army continue as heretofore at 101, Queen Victoria-street. It is branch offices for some of the home departments which have been transferred to the Oriental Hotel, New Bridge-street, E.C. The printing, publishing, and outfit sections are at 98 and 100, Clerkenwell-road, E.C.

A NEW LOCK ON THE THAMES.

The Richmond Select Vestry last evening unanimously approved the introduction of a bill into Parliament for the construction of a lock and foot-bridge on the Thames in the neighbourhood. They further decided that the expenses of promoting the Bill in Parliament should be raised out of the general district rate. This decision will have to be confirmed by the ratepayers in public meeting assembled before any final action is taken.

A Plymouth telegram states that the Admiral has sanctioned the expenditure of £196,000 for the building of the *Eugar*, a first-class cruiser at Devonport.

There is said to be considerable opposition to the proposed scheme of the Senate of the University of London on the part of University and King's Colleges, and though the scheme will not be considered at the next meeting of Convocation there are several adverse motions respecting it in the agenda.

THE ALLEGED BLACKMAILING BY JOURNALISTS.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL.

In the Lord Chief Justice's Court to-day the trial was continued of Claude Marks and Sidney Woolf, proprietors and editors of the *Mining Record*, and of James Marix, associated with the *Financial Times*, for conspiring to extort money by threats of publishing certain articles referring to the Crystal Reef Gold Mining Company. The parties were represented as before.

The solicitor Rogers again entered the witness-box. As Sir Charles Russell was in attendance at the Old Bailey, Mr. Bingham continued the cross-examination on his behalf. The witness admitted that Bebro had been for some time a client of his, and now was a creditor. Mr. Grant, of the *Financial Times*, agreed to underwrite 4,000 £1 shares of the Crystal Reef Company at 15 per cent. That meant that if the public did not take up the shares, Mr. Grant was liable for £4,000. But the shares were subscribed for, and Mr. Grant obtained £600, half shares and half cash, from the vendors. Witness wanted to make a similar arrangement with the *Financial News*, but that was not done. Bebro made the arrangements.

Was it not well understood that Grant should not be called upon in any case to take up a single share?—No.

Questioned further, witness said he did not think that Mr. Grant ever intended to wreck the company. When witness called on Mr. Grant he did not charge any one. Personally he got nothing more than his ordinary fixed fee for professional services in connection with the promotion.

DEATH OF LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

Stirring memories of '67 and '68 will be roused in all English breasts by the announcement this morning of the death of Lord Napier of Magdala. As in so many cases just now, his lordship's decease is attributed to influenza. After three days' illness the "Constable of the Tower" died yesterday evening at 63, Eaton-square.

Robert Cornelis Napier was born on December 6, 1810, at Ceylon. His father, a Major in the Royal Artillery, died before the future Field Marshal was two years old. Young Napier received his first commission in the Bengal Engineers in 1826. He served with distinction through the Sutlej campaign, and as head of the Engineering Department in the Punjab constructed military roads, highways for commerce, and magnificent canals. When the Mutiny broke out he attached himself to the army of Sir Colin Campbell, and greatly enhanced his reputation by his skill in directing the operations during the siege of Lucknow. In 1860 Sir Robert Napier commanded a division under Sir Hope Grant in the Chinese War, and was present at the taking of Pekin. For the next four years he occupied a seat at the India Council in succession to Sir James Outram, a post which he vacated on being named Commander-in-Chief in the Bombay Presidency in 1865. In October, 1867, Sir Robert was selected to command the expedition despatched to Abyssinia to procure the release of the English missionaries and others held in confinement by King Theodore. Leaving India upon December 21, Sir Robert triumphed over every obstacle. The British soldiers came in sight of their destination early in April, and on the 10th of that month encountered and defeated King Theodore's army, which numbered 10,000 men, with twenty-six guns. Magdala was entered on April 13, 1868. The Negus, abandoned by his soldiers and attendants, committed suicide by blowing out his brains. The British General released the prisoners, who subsequently returned to Europe, destroyed the city and fortifications of Magdala, and received the submission of the children and widow of the Negus. The widow died shortly afterwards. Theodore's crown and Royal mantle were found, and brought home as a present to Queen Victoria. On July 2, 1868, the gallant General made a triumphal entry into London. For a third time he received the thanks of Parliament, was created a Peer with the title of Lord Napier of Magdala, was granted a pension of £2,000 for two lives, and received the freedom of the City of London, with a sword of honour. The words of Lord Beaconsfield's well-known eulogy concerning the brave soldier by whom "the standard of St. George was hoisted on the mountains of Rasselas" will be widely recalled to-day, "but that achievement," said Mr. Disraeli, "was a fulfilment of the promise of the plains of India and a consummation of his exploits on the Chinese field." He said that had it not been for Sir Robert Napier's management of men—not merely in the skilful handling of his troops on an exhausting march, but in the way in which he moulded the dispositions of the native princes—the result might have been different. And he moulded them to his purpose without involving his country in any perilous contract or engagement. To Lord Napier the Command in Chief of the Army in India was entrusted in 1870. Six years later he was made Governor of Gibraltar, and on his retirement from that position in 1882 was created a Field Marshal. In 1878, before the Berlin Congress, Lord Napier was selected as the Commander in Chief of the British expeditionary force, but happily the issue of the Congress obviated the necessity of taking the field. In 1886 the noble and gallant lord was appointed Constable of the Tower.

Lord Napier married in 1840 the eldest daughter of Dr. Pearse, of the East India Company's service, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. She died in 1849. His second wife was a daughter of Major-General E. Smyth Scott, R.A., whom he married in 1861, and who bore the deceased peer six sons and three daughters. The successor to the title is his eldest son, Colonel Robert William Napier, formerly of the Bengal Staff, but now retired, who was born in 1845, and married in 1885 a daughter of Lord Macdonald, and widow of Captain Langham, of the Grenadier Guards.

The annuity of £2,000 a year for two lives granted in 1868 upon the overthrow and death of King Theodore passes to his eldest son Robert, who has a twin brother George, better known than the new peer for Indian and Persian service. There is no other case in the whole peerage of twin sons including the heir, but in this case the inheritance appears likely to be to a certain extent divided, because while the new peer has no children his twin brother, General George Napier, has a son, born in 1885.

THE FOREST GATE DISASTER—INQUEST.

The Forest Gate inquest was resumed this morning before Mr. Lewis, coroner, who stated that he had received many suggestions as to the means of escape from fire in public institutions.

Herbert Hoe spoke to hearing the children in their dormitories and two females on the roof shouting "Fire," and he gave an alarm to Mr. Elliott in the receiving ward. He rescued some of the bodies by the aid of a ladder.

A COTTON TRAIN ON FIRE.

An extraordinary fire occurred at Harrison, Texas, yesterday morning. A train loaded with bales of cotton caught fire when nearing that town, and by the time the station was reached several trucks were in full flame. As the train passed through the station the flames caught the wooden buildings, with the result that all of them were destroyed, together with their contents.

The claims of Dr. Walsham How are, it is said, being very strongly urged upon Lord Salisbury for the vacant Bishopric of Durham.

The Lord Chancellor is announced to preside at the third annual banquet of the Devonians in London.

Mr. Palmer states of "The Gondoliers" that its first week in New York showed £400 more receipts than the first week of the Mikado.

Colonel Lebel, the inventor of the famous military rifle that bears his name is so ill in Paris that his recovery is despaired of.

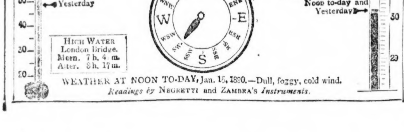
The late Pittsburg millionaire, Mr. John H. Schoenberger, has bequeathed £200,000 to found a hospital in Pittsburg.

It is reported that the Queen contemplates abolishing the Epiphany ceremonial which takes place every year in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace.

The Rhyl promenade and pier, the construction of which cost £26,000, was yesterday sold by public auction for £6,010.

The Manx Legislature yesterday refused, by thirteen votes to eight, to give permission for the introduction of a bill to erect an "Eiffel Tower" near Douglas shore.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, it is reported, has recently been making inquiries as to how the income tax is being collected in Ireland, and he has been gratified to find that it is coming in faster and with less inconvenience than has been the case for many years.



THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

HOME RAILWAYS HEAVY.—FOREIGN STOCKS STEADY TO FIRM.—AMERICANS WEAK.—QUIET BUSINESS.

There is again a strong demand for money in connection with the payments on the Stock Exchange, and various rates, ranging from 4½ per cent. upwards, are obtainable for short advances. The Bank is again being applied to for assistance. Brokers continue to quote 4¾ to 5 per cent. for the negotiation of three months' bank paper, but as a matter of fact little if anything is done at that rate. The Paris rate of exchange is watched with a considerable amount of interest, as it is from that quarter probably the Bank of England will be able to draw supplies of gold shortly. At any rate that is the hope, and if the discount rate here can only be advanced still further, no doubt the French exchange will rise to a point which will make it pay to send the precious metal over here.

There is a feeling of depression in most departments of the Stock Exchange, and the majority of the variations are unfavourable to operators for a rise. Of course the attention of speculators is largely taken up with the conclusion of the settlement, and the high rates for money now ruling are quite sufficient to account for the weak tendency of markets. Consols are steady without alteration, but in the Home Railways there is a general fall, apart from an improvement of ½ in Lancashire and Yorkshire. The stocks of the heavy lines are an average of ⅜ down, partly on account of the monetary position and also owing to the traffics not being considered so satisfactory. Foreign stocks are generally better, with a continued special inquiry for Peruvian issues on the progress being made with the Grace contract. The Reading incident has apparently quite taken the firmness out of the American market, and the changes are again all adverse. A meeting of the Interstate Railway Association was held yesterday. The chairman, referring to the Chicago Union compact, said it was in violation of the agreement in the manner in which it dealt with the subjects of rates and divisions of through rates, as well as in its effect upon the distribution of competitive business. Trunks are dull, but Mexican Railway issues show no further fall.

The Labour correspondent to the Board of Trade gives a favourable report this month on the labour market. But for the usual seasonal falling-off in the building trades, a positive improvement in the condition of the labour market would have had to be recorded, although there are always special causes of want of employment at the turn of the year. During November no less than 92 strikes were recorded, but last month only 57 have been noted. Of these 22 were in miscellaneous trades, 8 in the woollen trades, 7 in the iron and metal trades, 5 in the cotton trades, 4 in the engineering trades, 3 in the shipbuilding trade, 4 in the coal trade, and 2 each among nail and chain makers and cork labourers. The total number of workmen represented by the returns for the month is 212,765. Of these 3,714 are out of work, which is an increase on the month of 424. The proportion of unemployed workmen in the trades referred to has, therefore, risen from 1.5 to 1.75 per cent. Twelve months ago the proportion per cent. was 6.9, while in the corresponding months of 1888 and 1887 it was 6.8 and 9.9 respectively.

RAILWAY TRAFFICS.—*Increases*: North Eastern £7,653; Midland, £6,977; Lancashire and Yorkshire, £4,035; Great Eastern £2,729; North Staffordshire, £906; Eastern and Midland, £35; Metropolitan District £122; Metropolitan, £91.

TRAMWAY TRAFFICS.—*Increases*: London Street, £298; South London £133; London Southern, £30; London, £537; North Metropolitan, £515; Provincial, £23; Belfast, £212; Southampton, £27; Sheffield, £107; Calcutta, £363; Continental Metropolitan, £285; Imperial, £50; Sunderland, £31; Swansea, £20; Glasgow, £520; Bristol, £170; Calais, £69; and Gothenburg, £8. *Decrease*: Bordeaux, £32.

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.—The Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation, 18 per cent., making, with the interim dividend already paid, 21½ per cent. for the year; the reserve fund has been increased to £600,000. City Bank, Sydney, at the rate of 12½ per cent. The International Financial Society at the rate of 9 per cent. The Metropolitan and Birmingham Bank at the rate of 15 per cent. The Merchants' Marine Insurance Company at the of 5 per cent. The Detroit Breweries (Limited) interim at the rate of 10 per cent.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet with a moderate demand Probable sales 8,000. Futures opened 1½ points decline, now partially recovered.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Lancashire and Yorkshire ½. *Receded*: Great Western, North Western, Midland, and North Eastern ⅜ each, South Western ½, Brighton Deferred ½, South Eastern Deferred ⅜, Great Eastern and North British Deferred ¼, and Sheffield Deferred ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Risen*: Peruvian 1870 ⅜, the 1872 ¼, Brazilian Scrip (partly paid) ¼, Russian Four per Cents and Greek of 1881 ¼, Portuguese ⅛, and Spanish 1-16. *Lower*: Turkish Defence ¼, and Group 2 ⅛.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Improved*: Erie Second Mortgage ¼. *Lower*: Illinois Central, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Northern Pacific Preference ½ each, Wabash Preference ½, Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅜, Central Pacific, Louisville and Nashville, Atlantic First Mortgage, Pennsylvania shares, and Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ¼ each, Denver Ordinary, Lake Shore, Norfolk and Western Preference, and Ontario shares ⅛ each.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Fallen*: Grand Trunk Guaranteed ¼, the Ordinary ⅛, First, Second, and Third Preferences ⅛ each.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols (2¾) money	97	⅛
Do acct	97⅜	½
Do. 1911	99¼	¾
2½ per Cent	94½	5
Local Loan Stock	102½	3
India 3½ per Cent	107	⅛
Do. 4½ p.c. Ru	71¼	2
Egyptian Guar.	101¼	¾
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	112½	13
Do. 3 p.c. Scrip	102	½ xd
Birmingham Crp. St.	110½	11
Liverpool	112¼	¾
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argent. 4½ p.c. 1886	83¼	3¼
Do. 3½ p.c. Scrip	63¼	¾
Do Treasury	92	3
Austrian Gold	93	6
Do. Silver	71	6
Braz. Scrip iss. at 93	77¼	¾
Do. part paid	9	8½ dis
B. Ayres 6 p.c.	99½	100½
Do. Cedulas I.	41¼	¾
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1886	100	2
Costa Rica A	91	3
Do. B	89	91
Egypt. State Dom	102	½
Do. Unified	92 13/16	15/16
Do. Preference	105¼	¾
Do. Daira Sanieh	82¼	3½
French 3 p.c. Rnts	86⅛	7
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts	105¼	¾
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	90¼	1¼
Hung Gold Rentes	86½	¾
Italian	92 7/16	9/16
Mexican 6 per c 1888	91	½
Peruvian 5 p.c.	15⅜	¾
Do. 6 p.c.	19⅜	⅝
Portuguese	65¼	⅝
Russian 4 p. c. 1889	91	⅛
Spanish 4 p. c.	71⅝	¾
Turkish 1854	101	3
Series A	40¼	1¼
Series B	21⅜	⅝
Series D	17⅜	18
4½ p.c. 1877	91⅛	5
4 p.c. Defence	100¾	1¼
5 p.c. Priority	95	7
Uruguay Unified	71⅝	2
Virginia Funded	44	5
U.S. 4½ p.c.	107	8
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
Caledonian	127	¾
Great Eastern	85⅛	⅜
Great Northern	225	7
Ditto A	110	11
Great Western	169½	70
Hull and Barnsley	36¼	7¼
Lanc. and York	225	6
Brighton (Ordinary)	160	2
Brighton A	159¾	60
Chatham (Ordinary)	22¼	3
Chat. Preference	108¼	¾
North Western	179⅛	80
South Western	207⅛	8½
Manchester & Sheff.	95	6
Do. A	51⅝	⅞
Met. Consolidated	80¼	1¼
Do. District	31	½
Midland	146⅛	6
North British Pref	78	⅛
Do. Def.	64⅛	⅜
North Eastern	172⅛	⅜
North Stafford	112	14
South Eastern	132	4
Do. Deferred	103¼	¾
Taff Vale, 1889	87	90
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	73⅛	⅛
Cen. Pacific Shares	35	⅛
Chic. Mil. and St. Pl	70¼	½
Denver & R. Grande	16⅞	17⅛
Do. Pref.	51¼	¾
Illinois Shares	122½	3½
Lake Shore	107¼	¼
Ohio & Mississippi	22	½
Louis. and Nash.	88¼	9
Mex. Cen. New 4 ¾s.	71½	2
Miss. Kan. & Texas	10	½
N.Y. Cen. Shares	109	½ xd
New York Ontario	19⅞	20⅛
Erie Shares	26⅞	7⅛
Do. Sec. Mort.	103¼	¾
Norfolk & West. Pref	61¼	¾
N.Y.P. & O. 1st M.	34¼	¾
North Pacific Pref	75	6
Pennsylvania Sh.	54½	5
Phil. & Read Sh.	18¼	⅝
1st Preference	71½	2
Union Pacific S	69¼	¾
Wabash Preference	32⅛	3
Do. Gen. Mort.	55	4
Grand Trunk Ord	10¾	⅞
Do. First Pref.	75⅜	⅝
Do. Second Pref	60¾	1
Do. Third Pref	23¼	½
Do. Guaranteed	75	¼
Mexican Ordinary	35⅛	⅝
Do. First Pref	114	½
Do. do. 2nd Pref.	71¼	2¼
Lombardo-Venet	12¼	½
Nitrate Railway	21	¼
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	15¾	16¼
City Bank	22½	3½
Consolidated Bank	8⅛	9
Imperial Ottoman	11¼	⅜
London and County	92½	3½
Union of London	42	3
London and West	74	5
London Joint Stock	44	2
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	55⅛	7½
Stand. Bnk. S. Africa	59	60
MINES.		
Indian Consolidated	3/	4/
Mysore shares	5⅜	½
Ooregums	2	⅛
Cape Copper	5 11/16	15/16
Namaqua	2⅛	⅜
Mason and Barry	6⅞	7⅛
Rio Tinto	16⅝	⅝
Montana £1 shares	1 5/16	5/16
De Beers new shares	22⅛	⅜
S. African Explor.	25	⅝
TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES		
Anglo-American	52	3
Do. Pref.	87⅛	8⅜
Brazilian Submarine	12¼	⅝
Direct Unit. States	10¼	½
Eastern	14	¼
Ditto Extension	13¾	14
National Telephone	6¼	⅝
Globe Teleg. Trust	6⅜	⅝
TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
London Gen. Omn.	135	95
London Street	12	13
London Tramway	15	½
North Metropolitan	17¼	13⅛
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	250	5
East London	211	16
Grand Junction	125	30
Kent	275	81
Lambeth	252	6
New River, New	351	9
S'thwrk & Vauxhall	157	72
W. Middlesex	250	4
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	250	3
Imp. Continental	215	18
South Metro. A.	300	5
Do. B.	250	5
Do. C.	240	50
London Electric	3¼	4
Metropolitan	4¼	5
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	8⅛	⅜
Guinness and Co.	337½	42½
Hotchkiss	7⅜	⅞
Bryant and May	13⅝	14⅛
Spratt's Patent	8¼	⅝
Liverpool Nitrate	16	16
Primitiva Nitrate	18¾	19¼
Salt Union Shares	10⅛	⅜
P and O. Steam	—	—
Royal Mail Steam	71	4
Nat. Discount Co.	12	⅝
Hudson's Bay	20	⅝
Suez Canal	90¼	⅝
E. and W. Ind. Dock	17	20
London and St. K.	35	7

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above:—

Bell's Asbestos	15¼	⅝
San Jorge	5¾	6¼
Tarapaca Water	11¼	¾
City and Suburban	10¾	11
Jumpers Gold	12½	13
Jubilee	5¼	6¼
Salisbury	11½	12
Ruby	1¼	⅜ pm
Lisbon Berlyn	9/	10/
Oceana Land	14¾	15
Sutherland Reef	4½	5
Transvaal Land	1¼	⅜ pm
G. F. of S. Africa	6	⅝
Exploring Co.	20	½
Rothschild's Exploration	2⅜	⅜ pm
Southern Land	⅝	⅞ pm
Eastman's Ordinary	15⅜	⅝
Elmore's Copper, &c	7⅛	⅜

TO-DAY'S TITTLE TATTLE.

The death of Lord Napier of Magdala removes from among us one of the few surviving soldiers of the old school. In the earlier part of his career he sowed, but was content that others should reap. Later on he was covered with distinctions, but never cared for notoriety—in which fact lay, perhaps, after all, his best distinction.

⁂

The sad news of his death reminds me of some dramatic incidents in which he was concerned in the Chinese war of thirty years ago. On one occasion Sir Robert, as he then was, had a marvellous escape. It was in the thick of the fight, and he was quietly surveying the enemy's position through a binocular when a ball hit the glass in his hand. The fortunate soldier escaped absolutely scatheless!

⁂

The capture of Pekin and the adventure of the Anting Gate were very striking episodes in the dead hero's history. Unless the Anting Gate was given up as a security to the allies by noon on October 13th, Pekin was to be riddled with shot and shell. Time went on, and, although the fateful twelve o'clock was quickly drawing near, the Chinese showed no signs of intended surrender. The artillery officers in charge of the English batteries began to prepare for opening fire; guns were sponged out, and run back for loading, and the gunners only waited orders. Sir Robert Napier stood by with a watch in his hand, counting the minutes as they passed. Five minutes to twelve came. Every one was eager and excited, and the order to fire was almost on Sir Robert's lips when Colonel Stephenson, galloping to the spot, announced that the gate had been surrendered.

⁂

Even Mr. Lowther admits, I am glad to see, that it would be well to shed a little more light upon the proceedings of the Jockey Club. As for Lord Durham's audacious suggestion that that very select and autocratic community was not sufficiently representative, well, he, Mr. Lowther, could not for the life of him see that it was reasonable or practicable. Very well, Mr. Lowther, let the Jockey Club accept your offer of more light as suggested:—

There was the publication to a larger extent than had hitherto been done of the proceedings of the Jockey Club. When he spoke of proceedings, of course he assumed that what was meant was the deliberative proceedings, that was to say, the debates of the Jockey Club, when such happened to refer to matters of general public interest.

The rest will follow as surely as Jack followed Jill.

⁂

The Influenza is no respecter of ages, it seems, any more than of persons. It is a curious fact that, just when everybody had begun saying that the worst was over, the epidemic should carry off on the same day a stripling in Earl Cairns, and a veteran in Lord Napier of Magdala. But, of course, it is not strictly correct to speak of the influenza as being the cause of these deaths, or of those of Dr. Dollinger and the Empress Augusta. The Influenza is not in itself a fatal malady, any more than the last straw which breaks the camel's back is in itself a deadly weight.

⁂

It seems that the young ladies at the London Collegiate School are divided into two parties. The Conservatives persist in the good old custom of sticking to the corset. The Radicals, of course, cry "Down with it." There is, as usual, a third party of moderates, who stick to their stays, but avoid tight lacing. These parties have settled their disputes by a poll, which took the form of an athletic contest, consisting of a high leap, a long leap, a tug-of-war and running competiton. There were sixteen competitors, eight on either side. The non-corset champion distanced all rivals with a leap of 12 feet. Those who did not wear corsets were easily victors in the tug-of-war "endurance running." This is all very well, but it is not serious. In real life young ladies who take flea-like leaps of 12 feet would be found too lively for common mortals. Picture the possibilities of such abnormal activity!

⁂

Naval officers are saying that Lisbon will miss the custom of the British Tars for the next six months, for it is obvious that the usual visit of the Fleet will have to be postponed until things simmer down a bit. One of the popular amusements of Lisbon is the gaming tables.

⁂

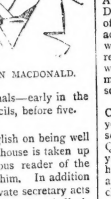
The leave of the hard-working naval medicos has been stopped, owing to the prevalence of the Influenza. The Influenza has not come on board yet, it is only expected.

⁂

It is not a little singular that at the present crisis in the Education question Mr. Patrick Cumin, C.B., should have died suddenly, for he was in very many ways the Education Department incarnate. Though a Conservative and a Churchman, he was in matters of educational policy hearty and soul with the Liberals. As assistant commissioner, an examiner in the office, secretary to the Scotch Commissioner, and secretary from Mr. Forster's time downwards to the presidents and vice-presidents of the day, he had the codes at his fingers'-ends more than any one else. His remarkable evidence before the Royal Commission will be fresh in the recollection of all interested in the matter, and it was currently rumoured that he was the practical author of the new code which was withdrawn last year. Lord Cranbrook will have no easy task to replace him, and his selection of a successor will be keenly scrutinized. The Duke of Buckingham was extremely partial to Mr. Patrick Cumin, and used to say of him that he was a man who combined with a prodigious capacity for work and mastery of detail the most scrupulous regard for truth of any man he knew.

⁂

There are to be great rejoicings at Ottawa to-morrow in celebration of Sir John Macdonald's seventy-fifth birthday. The banquet which has been organized in his honour is "irrespective of party," for in Canada (as in England) they are all proud of their Grand Old Man. Sir John Macdonald, like Mr. Gladstone, is one of the youngest old men alive, and his physical energy is the admiration of Ottawa. Also, like Mr. Gladstone, the Canadian Premier is very fond of church-going, though his tastes in this respect are catholic (I use the term in a non-ecclesiastical sense): he divides his favour impartially between Revivalists and High Church Anglicans. Sir John Macdonald is—again like Mr. Gladstone—a glutton for work. He is at his office—that of the Department of Railways and Canals—early in the morning, and seldom leaves, except to attend Cabinet Councils, before five.



SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

⁂

The Canadian Grand Old Man is as keen as the English on being well abreast of the times. Half the ground-floor of his town-house is taken up with a large and well-selected library, and he is a voracious reader of the newspapers, which he is said always to take to bed with him. In addition to the papers and magazines which he gets at home, his private secretary acts as a kind of amateur Romeille, and searches the files of several periodicals for anything likely to interest his chief. Even when he goes off into his summer quarters below Quebec his newspapers all follow him.

⁂

The Canadian correspondent to whom we are indebted for much of the above information sends also these following scraps of gossip about the Canadian Grand Old Man:—He is not, and never has been, a smoker. He still writes a steady, flowing hand. Lady Macdonald (like Mrs. Gladstone) takes great care of him. During the Parliamentary Session she invariably attends the debates and drives the Premier home, comfortably wrapped up, at the end of each sitting.

READERS LEAVING HOME TEMPORARILY can have the PALL MALL GAZETTE for sending at the following rates:—Two weeks, 1s. 6d.; four weeks, 3s. SATURDAYS SPECIAL EDITION posted in time for delivery in the COUNTRY on SUNDAY MORNING, for-warded for 6s. 6d. per annum. Address, The Publisher, Pall Mall Gazette Office, Northumberland-street Strand, W.C.

MR. H. M. STANLEY'S CHAT WITH THE KHEDIVE.

THE ABANDONMENT OF THE SOUDAN "A CRIME."

Mr. Stanley and his party, as already announced, reached Cairo yesterday. Mr. Stanley drove with the Master of the Ceremonies to the Palace, where he was received by the Khedive with the utmost cordiality, and in half an hour's interview succeeded in completing the business which he has had so much at heart since his departure from Zanzibar.

In reply to the Khedive's inquiries about Emin Pasha, Mr. Stanley referred eloquently to the remarkable qualities and the administrative ability which he had displayed during his thirteen years' service, and laid stress on the conciliatory nature of his disposition and the confidence which he enjoyed among the natives of all classes, his one desire when necessary and just. Mr. Stanley added that Emin Pasha was possessed by the one desire to be useful to the Government, and a message that he could be thus employed would be the best medicine to effect his cure. On the Khedive's expressing the utmost anxiety to adopt this course, Mr. Stanley suggested that, in a purely administrative capacity at Suakim, Wady Halfa, or wherever conciliation with the tribes was desirable, Emin Pasha would prove invaluable, with a strong executive in other hands. The Khedive warmly assented, and promised to telegraph to Emin Pasha to this effect.

All the party will be decorated by the Khedive. Mr. Stanley himself has received the Grand Cordon of the Medjidieh.

Mr. Stanley (the *Times* correspondent says) estimates the distance travelled in the interior at about 5,100 miles, of which all but 1,000 were on foot. The entire cost of the expedition will not exceed £30,000. He considers the wisdom of the Congo route incontestably proved. He terms the abandonment of the Soudan a political crime, and says that the Soudan question is one of money only, and the cost of its solution is the cost of a railway from Suakim to Berber. He was strongly impressed with the signs of Sir S. Baker's influence still existing in the Soudan, particularly in Emin Pasha's province, where the soldiers told Mr. Jephson that they were not Gordon's nor Emin's, but Baker's men. Mr. Jephson adds that even above the respect shown for "Longbeard," as Sir S. Baker is termed, is the devotion to "The Morning Star," under which poetic name the memory of Lady Baker has almost become a cult.

With reference to the letters of Sir G. Graham and others on General Gordon, Mr. Stanley says he can retract nothing from the statement he first made at the Mansion House in 1885. He yields to none in his admiration of the purity of General Gordon's motives and the nobility of his character, but was only anticipating General Gordon's own statement, published subsequently in his journals, that he called himself a bad subordinate, who disobeyed orders. Mr. Stanley called this noble wilfulness. In any case it is a pure matter of interpretation of admitted facts, and it is unnecessary to import personal bitterness into the discussion of the incidents of an heroic death.

NOTES FROM ROME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

In the best-informed circles it is rumoured that the two Cardinals created by the Pope in the last Consistory, and reserved *in petto*, are Monsignor Francis Satolli, Archbishop of Lepanto, and late Apostolic Delegate to the United States of America (an interview with whom recently appeared in this paper), and Monsignor Gabriel Boccali, domestic prelate and auditor of his Holiness. Monsignor Boccali was brought from Perugia by the Pope, and is one of his most intimate advisers.

With regard to the marriage of the Prince of Naples the *Gazzetta di Venezia* publishes the statement that the Prince, after travelling in Sicily, will in the spring visit the Courts of Europe with the object of making the acquaintance of the young princesses of the reigning families, it being the desire of the King that his son should choose his wife for himself.

The news that a charge of half a franc would be instituted for admission to the Vatican museums in future, as reported in several papers, is wholly without foundation.

The Commission appointed for the revision of the military penal code has unanimously decided to retain capital punishment in the army. They then nominated a sub-Commission to study the relative degrees of punishment with regard to the penal system fixed by the Penal Code.

THE NEXT LIBERAL LEADER.

The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*, following the example of other members of his fraternity, gossips upon the subject of the succession to Mr. Gladstone in the leadership of the Liberal party. "I am in a position to say that the statements made with so much substantiality in regard to the succession to the Liberal leadership are entirely unfounded. As a matter of fact, the question will not be definitely settled till the necessity arises, and the question will not be definitely settled till the necessity arises, and the report that Sir W. Harcourt has been selected to lead the House of Commons is a pure invention. I may say at once that the question is not complicated by any personal rivalry between Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. John Morley. Neither is prepared to insist on his claim as against the other, and the difficulty arises not from them, but from the party in the House of Commons. There are some members who are strongly in favour of Sir William Harcourt, and others as strongly in favour of Mr. Morley, and it is the feelings of the followers, and not the rivalry of the statesmen themselves that causes a difficulty. In these circumstances it is probable that a third gentleman of great parliamentary position and ability will be chosen to lead the House of Commons. I refer to Mr. Campbell-Bannerman. He is not equal as a debater either to Mr. Morley or Sir William Harcourt, but he can speak with clearness and force, and possesses great shrewdness and sound sense, which are as necessary qualities in a leader as others of a more showy kind."

LORD GRIMTHORPE AND THE CONTUMACIOUS CLERICS.

According to a London correspondent, Lord Grimthorpe is interesting himself very keenly in the question of getting deprivation substituted for imprisonment as a corrective to clerical contumacy. He is said to have secured the promised aid of five Bishops.

A MODERN SAPPHO.

Since Mr. Gladstone's mention of Miss Naden among the chief "followers of Sappho" in our days, we are likely to hear more of one whose death passed comparatively unnoticed. Only a few days ago, in a visit to Miss Naden's beautiful house in Park-street, Grosvenor-square (writes a correspondent), I found her old friend Dr. Lewins busy looking over a pile of manuscripts, chiefly philosophical essays and poetry, some of which will shortly be published under his direction. Chief among them is an essay on "Evolutionary Ethics," the essay on logic with which Miss Naden won the Heslop Memorial Medal at Mason's College, Birmingham. A glance at the headings, which I copied from the original M.S., will show the grasp and comprehensive range of the work. It is called "A Historical and Critical Sketch of Successive Philosophical Conceptions Respecting the Relations between Inductive and Deductive Thought." The headings are:—The Greek Cosmologists, Plato, Aristotle, From Aristotle to Bacon, Francis Bacon's Scientific Renaissance, Descartes and Locke, John Stuart Mill, Jevons, The Kantian View, Summary of Results. Miss Naden's methodically-arranged library, too, shows her wide acquaintance with the literature of her own and other subjects. Side by side with the works of Schopenhauer, Herbert Spencer, John Stuart Mill, and the results of the latest researches in physical science are the English poets, the works of Plato and Aristotle, Grote and modern historians, works on mathematics, biography, and travel. On the walls of her pretty drawing-room are some of the flower paintings with which she used to while away her leisure hours.

Dr. Lewins is founding a Constance Naden Memorial Gold Medal in Mason's College, Birmingham, and has also given an order for a marble bust of the young student to be placed in the college. It will be the work of Mr. Tyler, a sculptor who is specially successful with female subjects, and for whose work the Queen has shown a preference. Though the beautiful rooms in which the young poetess and scientist lived and worked, and where she gathered round her a circle of interesting literary and scientific friends, will soon be dismantled and occupied by others, one feels the truth of her own words which, by a change in the pronoun, have been used on her memorial card—

She yet has left her own enduring token,
For earth is not as though she ne'er had been.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL MUSEUM AT CAMBRIDGE.

The antiquarian committee have presented an interesting report on the present condition of the Cambridge Archæological Museum, which has formed a separate department for the past five years. The collection of antiquities has very largely increased and is steadily increasing. Since the museum was separated from the Fitzwilliam, to which it was formerly attached, upwards of 2,800 objects have been added to it, while over 900 books and pamphlets have been acquired by the library. A commencement has been made of a special department of Christian antiquities, and the museum suffers from want of space and funds.

Ford's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 12s. 6d. per month, on the three years system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 64, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL AT WORK.

The Council assembled yesterday at Guildhall, for the first time since its adjournment on December 17. The attendance was fully up to the average.

TWO VANISHED ALDERMEN.

Lord Rosebery announced that the Council had lost the valued services of Mr. Mark Beaufoy, M.P. and Mr. S. H. Morley, who had resigned their positions as aldermen, for reasons upon which the chairman maintained a diplomatic reserve. Fruitless efforts had been made to induce those gentlemen to re-consider their decision, and the Council would be called upon to fill up the vacancies created. On a previous occasion, his lordship continued, in a tone of mild retrospective reproach, the Council had displayed some precipitation in electing aldermen; but he thought that it would be wise to act now with a due measure of deliberation, in order that the needful nominations should be received during recess. He therefore suggested that the election fixed for the third weekly meeting. This the next fortnight, and not the election fixed for the third weekly meeting. This was unanimously agreed to.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Captain James brought forward a voluminous report of the Sanitary and Special Purposes Committee, relating to the new duties of the Council in administering Acts for the regulation of weights and measures. The report recommended that the metropo is should be divided into fourteen di tricts, recommended that the metropo is should be divided into fourteen di tricts, should be assigned to each district. In the course of discussion, Mr. Holmes pointed out that in the West-end, where the work of inspection would be comparatively light, an office would be apportioned to 200,000 inhabitants; while at the East-end, where the poor were daily pressed by unscrupulous dealers, the proportion of the population would be reduced to 100,000. After some debate the report was adopted, with an understanding (arrived at upon the initiative of Mr. John Burns) that the wage of assistants should be £2 per week, instead of 30s. as proposed.

BETHNAL-GREEN "POOR'S LAND."

In April last the Council adopted a resolution asking the Charity Commissioners not to agree to any scheme for building upon this plot of waste ground, which it was intended to keep as a public open space. Yesterday, however, the Parks and Open Spaces Committee recommended that the resolution should be modified, and that a portion of the land, not exceeding two acres, should be reserved for the erection of a parish infirmary. This recommendation was stoutly opposed by several members of the committee, on the ground that it had been passed by a snatch vote, and did not represent the opinion of the majority, and after a long and somewhat heated debate, the report was referred back for further consideration, and it was clear from the speeches of several members of the committee that the hasty recommendation will be no more seen of men.

BURNS V. BRASS AND SONS.

A report of the special committee, dated December 18, began—and ended—with the following momentous announcement: "Your committee have to report that they have this day met and elected a chairman."

THE COUNCIL AND THE ORGANIZATION OF LABOUR.

Mr. Thornton moved, "That, recognizing the need of a central establishment where masters and men may register their requirements, this Council would be willing, if desired by representative bodies of artisans and labourers, to assist in the establishment of a Labour Bureau." The practical importance of the motion was discounted by the fact that, under existing conditions, the Council has no power to move in the direction indicated; but a very interesting discussion took place upon the question raised by Mr. Thornton. Mr. John Burns seconded the motion, pointing out that in provincial towns the registration of unemployed labour had been found extremely useful. In Stuttgart also the experiment had been tried with gratifying results. As an illustration of the existing chaos, Mr. Burns mentioned that he had himself been applied to by employers in want of three or four hundred labourers. At present workmen's organizations were driven, by lack of suitable accommodation, to meet in taprooms and other undesirable places. The Council, he was sorry to say, could not take any effective action, but by a sympathetic vote it might encourage trade unions to seek better surroundings. Sir Thomas Farrer described his experience gained at the Board of Trade in the registration of seamen, and warned the Council that the work involved was much more serious than might appear at first sight. The debate was continued in a deprecatory tone by Lord Hobhouse and Mr. Lawson; but the majority of the Council were evidently in sympathy with the principle, and Mr. Thornton's motion, in a modified form, was referred to the Contracts Committee for consideration and report.

MR. BURNS ATTACKS MR. STANLEY.

The Rev. Fleming Williams moved that the Council should initiate a public welcome to Mr. H. M. Stanley on his return to England. Mr. John Burns opposed this in a speech which evoked many cries of protest. He declared that the Council would disgrace itself if it attempted to honour the man who was the representative of shoddy commercialism in Africa. Stanley had butchered hundreds of natives in the pursuit of his object. In short, Stanley was the "buccaneer of the Congo." Mr. Burns spoke amidst a running fire of criticism and protest; but Lord Rosebery, while evidently regretting the line Mr. Burns took, did not feel justified in interfering. The motion was eventually withdrawn, the Council having no funds under its control available for the purpose proposed.

GOVERNMENT ACTION ON THE CROFTER QUESTION.

One of the subjects likely to be prominently touched upon in the Queen's Speech is, the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* learns from a well-informed source, the condition of the Scottish crofters. It will be remembered that some two years since Mr. Chamberlain visited the Highlands and Islands of Scotland with a view to personally examining the grievances of the crofters and of discovering the most fitting remedies. This was followed by an investigation made by Professor Caldwell, the Liberal Unionist member for Glasgow, who last spring drew up a series of suggestions, in which, I believe, Mr. Chamberlain generally concurred, which were submitted to the Government. As a consequence, Lord Lothian, the Secretary for Scotland, undertook a journey through the crofter districts during Whitsuntide, and his inquiries satisfied him that something practical ought speedily to be done. Towards the end of last session, Mr. Smith promised that the matter should be attended to this year; and during the recess a special committee of experts has been appointed to devise the best means for giving practical effect to the recommendations Lord Lothian has approved. These are in the direction of improved railway and harbour accommodation, and plans are now being matured embodying a practical policy of materially assisting the development of the crofter districts upon much the same lines as the Ministry has already in part undertaken with regard to those portions of Ireland most in need of outside assistance."

THE MILITARY EXHIBITION AT CHELSEA.

Work has been commenced on the buildings for the Military Exhibition which is to be opened at Chelsea early in May. The site fronts on to the Thames Embankment, and is adjacent to the grounds of Chelsea Hospital. Four acres of which have been loaned to the committee by the Commissioners of the hospital, and are to be used during the exhibition for military sports and other amusements.

THE WORKMEN'S HOME UNION.

The Workmen's Home Union, which was set going at Exeter Hall last night, has for its object the better housing of the working classes, the enforcement of sanitation, and the provision of adequate travelling accommodation. Mr. Flavelle, who presided, read a letter from Mrs. Gladstone, who regretted James Hayman, who presided, read a letter from Mrs. Gladstone, who regretted extremely that she "found it quite impossible to be present that evening and to hear the plans on that very important and interesting subject the housing of the working classes." In the course of the evening Mr. William Saunders, of the London County Council, and Mr. Pickersgill, both spoke very strongly of the evils of land laws, building leases, and present day rents. Another speaker was Mr. Chatterton, an Anarchist, who said that he paid 4s. 9d. for a room which was not fit for him to live in. His speech was one of the most effective of the evening. Mr. Theodore Dodd complained that old dwellings were often pulled down without any provision provision being made for the occupants, who had to go and overcrowd other districts while new dwellings were erected. Lady Sandhurst pleaded for the erection of cottage like dwellings not more than three stories high, instead of the "blocks" with their innumerable stairs, now so common. Such houses could be built at a rent of about 1s. a room per week, and would be infinitely more home-like than the present barrack-like dwellings. In the city this might not be practicable; but in the suburbs it would be easy enough, and cheap trains and trams would bring the workman within easy access of his work.

"JACK THE RIPPER" AT A FANCY BALL.

At a fancy dress ball, given at Clifton last week in aid of the Bristol Emigration Society (says *Truth*), one Arthur Bush appeared as "Jack the Ripper." I do not see from the accounts of the festivities that the stewards refused Mr. Bush admission to the ball-room, and I am, therefore, led to wonder whether any ladies were found to dance with, or even speak to, an individual who could present himself to them in such a guise.

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MISS ELLEN TERRY AT HOME.

"To a humble petition for the favour of an audience," writes Miss Ethel Mackenzie in *Galignani*, "the queen of the legitimate drama in England returned a most gracious reply, and on the day fixed, I sallied forth on my pilgrimage to Barkston-gardens, in South Kensington, where the great actress has lately taken a house. The dainty, exquisitely-chosen curtains—eyelashes of the window eyes aforesaid—the flower-boxes, the general suggestion of light and warmth and harmonious colour, all marked the house off from its fellows, as surely as Juno's walk betrayed the goddess. Admitted into the house, I was conducted up a broad staircase, broken by one of those delightfully large landings, which in summer are equal to another room, papered with a striking design of magnolias in shades of terra-cotta, and ornamented with several prints of Mr. Irving and other celebrated actors. Passing through heavily-curtained doors, I found myself in the drawing-room, or rather presence-chamber, where Miss Terry gave me a kindly welcome,

"WORKING FOR THE POOR."

As all those who have had the privilege of seeing her know, the distinguished actress is, like her quasi namesake of Troy, "divinely tall" and most divinely fair, and nothing could be more charming than the picture made by my hostess, as she lay on a broad sofa, surrounded by friends. They were not sitting at her feet in the langorous attitudes of æsthethic ecstasy, and I at once became aware that if their tongues were busy, their deft fingers were still more active. Miss Terry herself, attired in a becoming tea-gown of grey corded silk, with ruffles of white mousseline de soie at neck and wrists, was stitching diligently at a "garibaldi," and the whole group about her were wielding their needles and other instruments of the textile art like so many Penelopes.

"Yes," said the fair actress, in reply to a remark on the industry of the party, "we all work; I keep that basket full of odds and ends of things for the poor. When my friends come to see me they can take their choice of knitting, crocheting, or sewing, and we use our needles whilst we talk."

GRANDMAMMA RUMBOLD.

A beautiful old lady with large, gentle, brown eyes and white hair, reminding one of a New England grandmamma of last century, was presented to me as "My friend Mrs. Rumbold;" and in her I recognised a striking figure at Lyceum first nights. Mrs. Rumbold, who many years ago came to live with Miss Terry as her companion, is tended by her charge with truly filial care, and Miss Terry always considers that one of the greatest successes of her life has been that, through her, this dear old lady's existence is one of peace and happiness. Mrs. Rumbold has been of great service to "her Nell" in protecting her from that insatiable pest, the begging letter-writer. Before her time, Miss Terry, whose heart is always touched by a tale of distress, used to spend half her income in relieving the fictitious wants of professed mendicants; but Mrs. Rumbold insisted on taking charge of her friend's correspondence, and since then impostors have not found the trade quite so profitable.

"FOR GOODNESS' SAKE, DON'T INTERVIEW ME."

Miss Terry, who has a strong objection to being "interviewed," interrupted me, as I was on the point of delivering a string of questions, by saying: "Talk to me if you like, but for goodness' sake don't 'interview' me." At this point tea created a diversion, for I could not help admiring the pretty silver tea-service in which it was brought. "That was given me by the members of the Lyceum company," said Miss Terry: "all except the urn, which was a present from an American friend." As impertinence is a redeeming vice in an interviewer, I found myself noting and remarking on my surroundings, from the artistic green wall paper and striking lemon frieze, to the handsome palms, scattered about the room, the innumerable photographs, and the little tables loaded with curios and quaint bits of silver; and I found my questions were always answered with a kind smile. On the back of the sofa sat Mary, a little green parrot, to whose beauties her mistress frequently called my attention. Mary is a great pet.

"Look at that picture behind you," said Miss Terry, pointing to a small portrait of Mr. Irving, "it was painted by Bastien-Lepage just before his death, and I think it by far the most characteristic picture of Henry Irving in existence. Although unfinished, there is wonderful life and *verve* in it. Mr. Herkomer admires it so much that I lent it to him to lecture on to his pupils."

ADVICE TO STAGE-STRUCK MAIDENS.

"But now tell me, Miss Terry," questioned I, "what is your advice to girls anxious to go on the stage?"

"My advice to them," she answered, "is don't. The profession, like every other, is getting overstocked, and though there are still plenty of prizes to be won on the stage, there are so many competing for them that the 'storm and stress' of the struggle are such as only the strongest can bear. Of course, as Napoleon said, *La carrière est ouverte aux talents*—nowadays, perhaps, more than ever; but the talent must be of very superior quality. Mediocrity has even less chance on the stage than in poetry; and, after all, mediocrity is the rule in aspirants, and real talent quite the exception."

"But, Miss Terry, if a girl has made up her mind to go on the stage, I should doubt if this argument will deter her. She will probably refuse to believe that she is a mediocrity—at any rate, she would like to give the public a chance of finding out her genius for itself."

"Certainly," replied the great actress; "if a girl has determined upon it, being a woman she will probably have her own way; but it would be best if she would realize that in three or four years' time there will be a glut in the market, and not only will it be much harder to succeed but the pay will not be nearly so good as it is now."

"And being obstinate, or rather firm on the point," I asked; "what would you advise her to do?"

"Submit herself as soon as possible to a public ordeal. You remember the exquisite lines of Montrose? These:

> He either fears his fate too much,
> Or his deserts are small,
> That dares not put it to the touch
> To gain or lose it all.'

That is what I should say to stage-struck maidens. It does not do to be guided by the opinion of friends; they are too kind. I should believe myself perfect, if I believed all my friends tell me. Let them come before the public, and learn whether they will sink or swim."

"And how would you advise them to do this?"

"Take a minor position at any theatre, and wait their opportunity."

"A London theatre?" I asked, eager on every point.

"Certainly," replied Miss Terry smiling; "if they can get there."

The very strict Baptist journal, the *Gospel Standard*, has over its numerous obituary notices this peculiar intimation: "No charge is made for inserting the death of godly persons." Did the editor ever reject any "copy" upon the test suggested?

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CONTENTS:
I. Sir John Hawkwood and Italian Condottieri.
II. Sir William Rowan Hamilton.
III. The Blind and the Deaf.
IV. Alexander I. of Russia and the Poles.
V. The Church in Wales.
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BALANCE SHEET presented at the FIFTY FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held at the Head Office of the Bank on TUESDAY, January 14, 1890. J. DICKSON, Esq., in the chair.

BALANCE SHEET, December 31, 1889.

Dr.		£ s. d.
To Capital issued, viz:—45,000 Shares, £50 each, £15 per Share paid		675,000 0 0
" Amount due by the Bank, on Current, Deposit, and Interest Accounts		3,820,903 0 8
" Acceptances		657,842 0 10
" Reserve Fund		165,000 0 0
" Redemption of Premises Fund		7,603 0 0
" Balance from 30th June, 1889	£4,241 1 7	
" Balance of Profit for Half-year, after providing for bad and doubtful debts	75,263 4 9	
	79,504 6 4	
Less Interest paid on Deposit and other Accounts	21,120 3 4	
		58,384 3 0
		£5,384,732 4 6

Cr.		£ s. d.
By Government, India, and Colonial Bonds, and Metropolitan Board of Works Stock		363,521 12 7
" Bills discounted		629,529 6 6
" Loans and other Securities		2,805,815 14 5
" Acceptances as per Contra, secured		657,842 0 10
" Bank Premises, Furniture, and Fixtures		23,680 4 8
" Current Expenses		17,375 4 0
" Cash in hand, and at Bank of England	£338,968 1 6	
" at Call	490,000 0 0	
		828,968 1 6
		£5,384,732 4 6

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.	£ s. d.
To Current Expenses, including Directors' Remuneration	17,375 4 0
" Payment of Dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1889	23,625 0 0
" Reserve Fund	10,000 0 0
" Rebate on Bills not due	3,294 13 0
" Amount carried to Profit and Loss New Account	4,089 6 0
	£58,384 3 0
Cr.	£ s. d.
By amount brought down	58,384 3 0
	£58,384 3 0

We have compared the balances as set forth in this Balance Sheet with the Books, and examined the Securities representing the Investments of the Bank, and find the same correct.
FREDERICK FEARON, GEORGE BROOM, } Auditors.
It was moved by the Chairman, seconded by A. P. Petrocochino, Esq., and carried—
That the Report and Balance-sheet, now presented to the meeting, be received and adopted.
(Extracted from the Minutes.)
JAMES DICKSON, Chairman.
CHARLES J. HEAD, Secretary.
6, Lothbury, E.C., January 14, 1890.

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TERMS of BUSINESS.
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ALFRED BROWN, Manager.
London, January 14, 1890.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND AND BONUS.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND on the Capital Stock of the Company at the rate of Fifteen Pounds per cent. per annum and a Bonus of One Shilling per Share both free from income tax, will be paid at the Bankers on and after the 20th inst.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 3rd to 21st inst., both inclusive.
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.
Manchester, 3rd January, 1890.

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CAPTAIN JOHN CLANCY.—If this should meet the eye of Captain John Clancy, late of the 15th Hussars, and who was last heard of at Havre in 1881, he is requested to communicate with the undersigned; or should any persons know the present address of the above, they are requested to forward it to W. ALEXR. COLVER, Solicitor, New Inn Chambers, 41, Wych-street, Strand, W.C.

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It tones the Stomach, invigorates the entire system, and fortifies it against the disease. It contains the Specifics now being prescribed by
THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS.—Of more than 100 Assistants in the Proprietors' Laboratories, not one who has taken the Hypophosphites has had Influenza, while 30 who refused have had the Epidemic.
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It is not, perhaps, too much to say that the above question is, at the present moment, exercising
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It is not so generally known, however, that associated with the world's great stomachic agent for the whole fifty years of its fame, prepared by the same hands and just as careful an adaptation of right means to worthy ends, there has been, and still is available, in
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A truly marvellous safeguard against and cure for
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YOU CAN MEET ANY EPIDEMIC
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Do not wait until you are prostrated—do not wait even until you are attacked. Have at hand, ready for any emergency, the twin remedies:—
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Printed and Published by THOMAS HUNT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—WEDNESDAY, January 15, 1890.